THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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—BY—
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THE HICKMAN COURIER

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FINE JOB PRINTING
--EXECUTED--
With Neatness and Dispatch.

SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

Call and See Us.

CURRENT TOPICS.

JACKSON, Tilden and Cleveland were born on March 15.

PEACHES are now treated with ozone in bulk to preserve them.

IOWA has no less than ten women county school superintendents.

THE cost of public education in Prussia is fifteen cents per head.

TO CURE and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice a day.

GENERAL SHERIDAN left a paid-up life insurance policy of $25,000.

THE wall-paper manufacturers are thinking of forming a trust.

CONTINUOUS wet weather in England has nearly ruined the hay crop.

YOU can now go from Paris to Constantinople by rail in three days.

MME. CARNOT, wife of the French President, parts her hair on one side.

IT is proposed to hold a mineral exposition in Nashville, Tenn., in 1890.

BEARS are unusually numerous in the mountains about Lake Tahoe, Nev.

DR. TALMAGE received $1,200 for two talks at the Piedmont, Chautauqua.

THE present outlook is very encouraging for a full sugar crop in Louisiana.

THE total amount carried on the lives of Massachusetts policy-holders is $170,992,118.

BEE owners in Arizona report that this is the best year for honey ever known there.

A COMPANY has been organized to establish graphophone service in Western cities.

GENERAL FISK the Prohibition candidate for President, is an epicure in sea food dishes.

BY the aid of a camera a saloon-keeper at Des Moines, Ia., was detected in selling liquor.

A NEW "fad" in Paris, the English papers tell us, is the wearing of gloves that do not match.

LIGHTNING struck a street-car in Aurora, Ill., the other day. Two persons were severely shocked.

THE population of Rome grows at the rate of 18,000 to 20,000 a year. At the close of 1887 it was 382,973.

MRS. [illegible] BAKER, an American lady, is about to establish a Christian newspaper in Jerusalem.

MEMPHIS is the greatest inland cotton market in the world, receiving from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bales yearly.

A [illegible] Cal., man who began farming on rented land ten years ago has this year $61,000 worth of wheat to sell.

THERE were 180,171 males and 55,723 females who bathed in the public baths of Boston during the month of July.

AT the election in 1884, the total number of votes cast was a little over 10,000,000, or about one-sixth of the population.

STATISTICS show that France employs over five thousand women in her civil service telephone and telegraph offices.

TOPEKA, Kas., has more churches than any city of its size in the country, and has not a single saloon or drinking place.

SHERIFF [illegible], of Green Ridge, York County, Pa., has a fruit-bearing pear tree which is one hundred years old.

AN Italian paper states than an English amateur recently secured in Milan a magnificent Stradivarius, dated 1716, for £400.

RAILWAY time-tables are made of convenient size and shape to be inserted inside the cover of a watch for convenient reference.

INVESTIGATIONS into the cause of the swine plague shows that, of all farm animals, swine should have pure water to drink.

SENATOR CHACE, of Rhode Island, has never had his picture taken, although photographers have often tried to entrap him into a sitting.

CHARLES CROCKER, the Pacific Coast railroad king, leaves a fortune estimated at $40,000,000 for the heirs and lawyers to wrangle over.

THE Canadian fish catch has fallen off $10,000,000 during the past year, and the total export to the United States is far less than formerly.

THE oldest rose in the world is at Hildesheim, Germany. Its history can be traced back to 1079, and it was a good deal of a bush then.

NANCY EMERY, of Wolfboro, N. H., is 100 years old and never had a physician but once in her life, and then threw the medicine away.

A KANSAS ranchman predicts that the cheap beef and mutton of the future will come from the immense grassy plains of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

A NEWSPAPER published in Florence, Italy, says that during President Blaine's European trip Congressman Cleveland has been in charge of the White House.

THE officers of the new ocean steamer, City of New York, say that when the machinery gets into good working order she will cross the Atlantic in five days.

A NEWBURYPORT woman has sent one dollar to the restaurant at the Boston and Albany station to pay for an orange she stole in 1845, when a little girl with her mother.

REEFS of coral, which probably marked the boundaries of an ancient inland sea, are visible on the sides of a deep canyon leading from Wadsworth, Nev., to Pyramid lake.

THE oldest arm chair in the world is said to be the throne of Queen Hatafu, who flourished in Egypt 1,600 years before Christ. It is made of ebony, and is beautifully carved.

THERE are now three journals in New York City which have "the greatest circulation in America," and the publishers find men to swear to it. A fourth contents itself with a "high water mark circulation."

THE King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes, and a big brown beard touched with gray.

THIS has been a good season for bears in Maine. A Lewiston furrier says that he has already bought fifty-five skins, and thinks the crop will beat last year's which was 344 pelts.

THE weather in the Alps is so bad this season that the hotel keepers look in vain with dismal faces for the usual stream of foreign guests. A continuous rain has been a calamity to the region.

A SIMPLE remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

PROF. L. R. VERMERA, of Boston, has declined a call to the University at Athens, Greece, which was recently extended to him and declares that America is henceforth his home.

A PHILOSOPHER pretends to have discovered that people of small stature are better natured than those of large size. Let him start out as a book agent and he will find that a little woman can slam the door just as hard as a big one.

THE waves are all the time claiming the shore. Year by year the site of Long Branch is being encroached upon by the sea. From 100 to 200 feet of the bluffs have been washed away within the recollections of citizens not yet old.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The First Gun Fired by the Old Roman at Port Huron, Mich.

The Sophistries of Protected Manufacturers and Their Republican Allies Swept Away—Why Laboring Men Should Be Democrats.

The first campaign gun of the Nation, echoing the policies of the tickets from an authoritative source, was sounded at Port Huron, Mich., on August 23, by the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman. The "Old Roman" said:

I defy any man who has any regard for the truth to say that Grover Cleveland has not made a good President of the United States. [Cheers.] A brave, intelligent, level-headed, noble man, he has had a clean, an upright and a successful Administration. [Loud cheers.] Four years ago he was elected. In the canvass that preceded his election his opponents predicted all manner of evils in case he should succeed. He did succeed, and pray what has become of their predictions? [Laughter and applause.] Where is the ruin that was to follow the election of Grover Cleveland? Where is the disgrace that was to follow his election? On the contrary, the country has been more quiet, more peaceable, more prosperous than it has been for many years that have gone by. Now, I know the man, know him well, and I tell you, my fellow citizens, that a more upright and wise man I do not believe dwells within the limits of the United States—[loud cheers]—and he has a noble band of councilors around him, and not the least among them is the distinguished citizen of your own State, Mr. Dickinson. [Applause.] Cleveland knows not only how to govern himself in the limits of the constitution but he knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisers. [Cheers.] Having said this much about the Administration, let me proceed to that question to which I alluded in opening, which is commonly called the tariff question.

We have, according to the last advices I have seen, about $115,000,000 in the National Treasury called surplus revenue—that is, taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the Government. Those $115,000,000 are lying partly idle in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States, of no service to any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity. [Applause.] The Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs—that that money ought not to be, like the talent of the man we are told of in the Scripture, buried in the ground; that that is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the Democratic party say that this surplus revenue, which is produced in the main by this tariff tax, ought to be reduced, that the tax should be reduced so that the surplus will not continue to accumulate. Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus accumulate, it is better to take the money from the pockets of our people; it is better to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department, although it does no good whatever, but rather does great harm; it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the country. We say, on the contrary, that the way to relieve the overtaxed people is to reduce the tax, that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the Government actually needs for expenditure. [Cries of "Good," "That's right," and applause.] The issue, then, is clearly made up between us. It is between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of the people of their own control, out of their own pockets, and burying it in the cellars of the Treasury Department, or leaving it where it belongs—in the pockets of the people, to be used as their wants, their requirements, their intelligence and interest direct.

It is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that while the Government gets $1 resulting from the tax, domestic manufacturers get $5 as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all. How does this happen? A man called an importer brings goods into the United States to be sold. He can not sell a yard or a pound until he pays this tariff tax. He pays it, therefore, and then sells it to the merchant. Of course he must get this tax back in the price for which he sells or he would lose money. His business would break up at once. Therefore, he puts the tax on the original cost of goods, and with that price added with the cost of transportation and his reasonable commercial profit he sells the goods to the merchant. The merchant sells to the retail merchant, and of course, this tax which entered into the price continues in the price and to it is added the profits of the merchant. Then the retail merchant sells to you and of course he must get in this price, for otherwise he would sell for less than he gave for the goods, and no man would consent to do that. Therefore, the tax is on when the cloth, for instance, is sold to you and in the price you pay the retail merchant you also pay the whole of the tariff tax, the importer's profits, the wholesale merchant's profits, and the retail merchant's profits, besides the interest on their money. It is as plain as that two and two make four. If I was a schoolmaster and a boy of ten years could not understand that after ten minutes' teaching I would give him up as a hopeless idiot. [Laughter.] That is the fact in respect to this branch of subject. Now, how much do you pay? The amount of dutiable goods imported into the United States in 1887 was in value $450,000,000 in round numbers. The duties collected on these goods—the tariff tax—was $212,000,000 and a fraction. Therefore, in that single year a tax was levied on the people of the United States by the operation of this tariff law of $212,000,000 and a fraction, which went into the Federal Treasury. But that, as I have told you, was the least of the burden. The domestic manufactures of the same kind of commodities amounted that year to $5,000,000,000, and as the price of those goods was raised by the tariff in nearly or equal proportions to the price of goods that were imported, the amount which the people paid by reason of these high prices of what they had to buy or had to use amounted to $1,000,000,000. That is about five times as much as the tax received by the Government for the uses of the Government. In other words, the whole community was taxed about $1,000,000,000 for the benefit of comparatively a small portion of the community. And that is said to be just; that is said to be fair play; that is said to be for the benefit of the American people. Why don't they carry it out further? When they find in Port Huron a lawyer—I speak kindly of a lawyer because I am a lawyer myself—the proceeds of whose profession do not afford him and his family comfortable support, why don't they tax you all for his benefit so as to protect him. When they find a doctor whose income is not sufficient for himself and family, why don't they tax all the people of Port Huron in order to add to the wealth of that doctor? And so on with every body else. Why don't they do it? Because they know perfectly well that the people would not stand it. And yet they do tax a man, or did tax him, and do yet, pretty highly, sometimes on the medicine he is obliged to take.

The Republicans are more afraid of free trade than they are of rattlesnakes. [Laughter.] They are terribly alarmed less they should be bitten by free trade. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Now, so far from this Mills bill being free trade, the most striking thing about it is that it is the most modest reduction of tariff duties that has almost ever been attempted in this country. The average duties levied under the present tariff are 47 per cent. Under the Mills bill the average duties will be only about 40 per cent. A mere reduction of 7 per cent. on all the duties taken together. Of course there are some things upon which the duties are reduced more. For instance, duties taken off a number of articles called raw materials which are used by the manufacturers in their work in the fabrication of their product. And as they receive this great benefit of having their raw materials free or at a comparatively small duty, the bill wisely provides that articles manufactured by them when brought into the country shall pay a lower rate of duty than they did before, but that is nothing more than a compensation for taking off the duty on raw materials. President Garfield said in the House of Representatives on March 16, 1872: "I was surprised at the remark of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. [I don't know who that distinguished gentleman was, but he was a Michigander.] He asserted that there is no item in the whole tariff that stands alone on its own merits, but that it must all be taken in a lump in order to stand." He was a high protectionist, this Michigan man, so he said there was no item in the whole tariff (and there are 4,000 and odd items in it on which a tax is levied) that could stand on its own merits, and it was necessary to take them into a lump entire so that they might stand. He meant that coal must take salt by the hand and they must take something else by the hand and that all the interests should unite their forces before they could make a stand before the country. This Michigander came from a log country, I expect, and was in favor of log rolling and log rolling on the largest kind of a scale. He believed that the men who wanted protection on one article should log roll with one who wanted protection on another, and thus, by all uniting together and making one grand syndicate or pool, force the measure through the Congress of the United States. What said Mr. Garfield? "If this remark be true it strikes a blow at the whole tariff system, a blow I am unwilling to strike. I am unwilling to admit that bad taxes must be tied to good ones and thus be kept afloat. I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal—they were then talking about coal and I am, therefore, in favor of its repeal." There is another thing to which I wish to call your attention. They say all at once—I say all at once, because it is a very late doctrine—those advocates of protection are all at once seized with a wonderful solicitude for the laboring men of the country, and they want a high-protective tariff, not to benefit capitalists, not to benefit the monopolists, not to benefit the manufacturer, according to their statements, but to benefit the laboring man. He is the man they seek to protect. Well, how are they going to protect him? They say a high-protective tariff will better his condition and give him more wages. I would like to know how that can be; I would like to know how taxing a laboring man on every thing, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, for that is exactly what this tariff does, is going to enrich him? This protective tariff taxes him on the hat he wears, on the coat he wears, on his shirt, on his necktie, his underclothes, his vest, his breeches and his stockings and his boots. [Laughter.] It raises the price on every thing, and taxes the poor man until he can hardly make enough money, even if he can get a few cents a day more wages, to support himself and his little family, if he have one. And yet they say that this is for the benefit of the laboring-men. My friends, that is a very bald-faced thing, if there ever was one in the world. But there is another thing about it. How is he to get those high wages. He is to get them because his employer, the capitalist or the monopolist, will make more money and therefore can afford to pay his employes or hired men higher wages than they were paid before. I agree that he can. I agree that the protective tariff will increase his profits. I agree that he might, having this increased profit, pay his laboring men more than he did before. But does he do it? That is the question. [Cries of "No," "No."] Did you ever know him to do it? [Cries of "No," "Never."] The tariff has been raised again and again. It was immensely raised by the act of 1861 or 1862, I forget which of those years. It was raised in a few years again, and again and again, and yet in all that time I have never been able to find the manufacturer or monopolist who upon the raise of the tariff increased the wages of his labor.

Now, my friends, while I am on this subject of the laboring man, let me speak of American labor as compared with the labor of other countries. It is true that in America the laboring man generally receives more wages in money than they do in foreign lands, but by no manner of means to the extent that you may suppose from hearing so much said about it. For instance, let me give you the following facts: According to the last census Great Britain had a population of 401 to the square mile, and the average wages paid was 97½ cents per day. New England has 210 to the square mile, and the average wages are $1.00 per day; about 4 cents more than in England. Ohio has eighty to the square mile, and the average wages are $1.06 a day. Colorado has two to the square mile, and wages in that State average $1.48 a day. The entire United States, not including the Territories and the District of Columbia, has twenty four to the square mile, and the average wages are $1.12 per day. What fact does this establish? Does it not prove that the more dense the population the greater the competition among wage-earners and the lower the wages, and the reverse proposition, the less competition among wage earners the higher the wages? No man can deny that who has any regard for truth. That is it. Now, my friends, you hear a great deal said about the pauper labor of England, especially because our chief imports are from Great Britain, that is England, Ireland and Scotland, and yet you see in that most prosperous State of Massachusetts, the greatest manufacturing State of the country, the averages are only about four cents more than they are in England. But if you take the purchasing power into account, as you must do, the wages are just as high in England as they are in Massachusetts. [A gentleman on the platform: "Higher."] I don't know but what they are. They are as high, certainly because in order to ascertain how much a man is obtaining by his labor, how much his earnings tend to support him and his family, you must take what it costs him to live into account, and if it costs him more to live in one place than it does in another, although he gets more wages in the first place than he does in the second, he will not lay up one single cent more money. I am ready to admit that as a general rule American labor is paid higher wages in money than the labor of any other country. But what are the reasons for it? In the first place, labor is more effective in this country. The American laborer produces more than the foreign laborer in the same time. All the authorities admit that. All of them argue that his superior industry, his superior skill, his superior diligence, enable him to produce more in the same time than does the laborer in any other country in the world. Labor is, therefore, more effective here than any where else and can be better paid for. Again, American laborers are better educated, more intelligent, than laborers elsewhere, and, therefore, they can take better care of their own interests. That is an immense reason why they are better paid in this country than elsewhere. Now, I am not going to say whether labor unions, Knights of Labor, and organizations of that kind are a benefit or not a benefit. That is a large question upon which it is not necessary for me to speak to-day. *But this I do say, that the labor unions and the Knights of Labor have done more to secure reasonable wages for the laboring men than all the tariff laws that ever were passed in this world.* [Loud applause.] There is another reason why American laborers receive more wages, and that is the immense area of uncultivated territory in the United States, the effect of which is to free the laborers of that dependence which may exist in other countries where land is very dear, that dependence upon the manufacturing or capitalistic class for work in this country. A man can get land to labor upon to support himself and his family by simply asking it of the general Government and settling upon it and remaining upon it a given length of time. The consequence is that with these advantages no man need be a dependent upon the good will of any monopolist in the world, and that gives our laboring men an independence which is not seen elsewhere on the globe, and enables them therefore to demand and receive somewhat higher wages than laborers receive elsewhere. Then there is the fact of our free institutions and there is the fact of the pride that every man in this country, be he laboring man or not, feels in the consciousness that he is an American citizen; that he helps to govern this country, and makes people govern it as far as possible for his benefit. But there is another thing that is conclusive on this point and shows that a high protective tariff does not increase the wages of the laboring men. It is conclusively shown by the fact that laborers in unprotected industries are as well paid as those in the so-called protected industries. How many laborers are there in what are called protected industries, that is engaged in manufacturing articles, which when they are brought from abroad are charged with a tariff tax, and how many laborers are there in the United States whose interests are in nowise protected by any such things, and can not in the nature of things be protected by any such means? It has been estimated that there are 800,000 or 900,000 laborers, including women and children, in the protected industries, but we will put the figure at 1,000,000. There are eight times as many other laborers whose interests and occupations are in nowise protected by the tariff. Therefore, if the protection is for the benefit of the laboring men, the wages of this million engaged in the protected industries ought to be higher than those of the men employed in non-protected industries. In round numbers the laborers in the unprotected industries receive as high wages as those in the protected industries. I don't know what the wages of farm hands are in Michigan. In my State they receive about one dollar a day, and you see in the State of Massachusetts, according to the returns of her own board of industry, the average wages is $1.04 a day in manufacturing industries. So there is no difference worth talking about between the wages the one receives and the wages the other receives. They are both substantially the same. Looking at the improved condition and comforts, the constant elevation of the agricultural band in the State of Ohio, it will be seen that he receives quite as good wages as the laborer in any protected industry in the country.

EFFECT UPON THE FARMER.

My friends, nothing is more common—for those men appeal to everybody—than to hear a protectionist orator say that protection has benefited the farmer. How can it be of benefit to a farmer? I have never been able to find out. *Let us test it* by a little experience this country has had. We had a low tariff from 1846 up to the breaking out of the war in 1861. It was called the Walker tariff. I remember it very well, for I was in the House of Representatives at that time and voted for it. From 1850 to 1860, while that tariff was in force, the farm lands of the United States, according to the census reports, increased in value 103 per cent. Then came the high tariff of 1861 or 1862, whichever it was, and from 1860 to 1870, another period of ten years, the increase in the value of the farms of the United States was only 40 per cent. Under the low tariff the increase in value had been 103 per cent. in ten years. Under the high tariff it was only 40 per cent. But it may be said that that includes the war period and does not make a fair comparison. I have here a statement of how it was in this goodly State of Michigan. From 1850 to 1860, under the low tariff period, the value of the farms in Michigan increased 211 per cent. From 1860 to 1870, under high tariff, they increased 148 per cent; but that includes the time of war. From 1870 to 1880, in a time of profound peace and under the highest tariff this country has ever known, the value of the farms in Michigan increased only 25½ per cent. They increased under Walker's tariff, which has been denounced so much since as a free trade tariff, they increased from 1850 to 1860 211 per cent., and some of you will remember that under the Walker tariff we had a great war—the war with Mexico. Had values continued to increase from 1860 to 1880 as they did under the low-tariff period—1850 to 1860—the farm values in Michigan would have been $1,047,000,000 in 1880 instead of being, as they were by the census of 1880, only $499,000,000. Or take farm implements. From 1850 to 1860 the value of farm implements had increased at the rate of 101¼ per cent. In 1880 the increase was only 41 per cent. If they had increased in the same ratio under the high tariff as they did under the low they would have been $23,300,000 instead of $19,500,000. You will see by those figures that it is quite impossible that this high tariff can be of advantage to the agricultural community.

ALL SHOULD THRIVE AND PROSPER.

These, my friends, were my opinions eighteen years ago, and every day has served to verify their correctness. They are my opinions to-day, and, I have no doubt, they will be so long as I have life in me. [Loud applause.] If I know myself, there is no man on top of this earth who has more sympathy with laboring men, or men in humble condition, than I have, and whatever I can do to better their condition I would do—[cheers],—and it is because I don't believe for one moment that this high-protective tariff, which is so much lauded, and which is insisted upon by our political opponents, is for the benefit of laboring men. That is one of the reasons why I am opposed to such onerous duties. I have shown you that, under this high-protective tariff, the agricultural interests of the country have fallen off enormously. The value of farms has fallen off from an increase of one hundred per cent. to an increase of only nine per cent. If you look at the commerce of the country, you will find something even more striking than that. The time was, and not a great while ago, when there were two countries that substantially did the carrying trade of the world, Great Britain and the United States, and we were gaining so fast on Great Britain, that we had eighty-three per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, whereas now, if my memory is not at fault, we only have about fourteen per cent. Now, why is that? Why, gentlemen, I had occasion, a few years ago, to visit Europe, and I felt humiliated, I confess, when, in crossing and recrossing the Atlantic and while in different ports in Europe, I never but once saw the American flag on the mast of a ship, and that was a ship engaged in carrying passengers, and she had a British flag on one end of her and the American flag on the other. [Laughter.] Now, the friends of high protective tariff say it tends to diversify labor, and that diversified labor is good for the country. Well, you may admit the general proposition. When I was a boy we used to have a toast at Fourth of July dinners—agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Those are diversified industries. They all ought to prosper in a free country like this.

STRANGE TALE

Of the Deep Villainy of a Sea Captain.

He Scuttled His Ship and Compelled the Crew to Desert.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The twelve sailors of the bark Gyfle, who were brought to this city yesterday by the steamer Persian Monarch, appeared before the British Consul this morning and told the following story:

"We left Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, and while in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the bark sprang a leak. It was not of much importance and we were willing to man the pumps and keep on our course, but Captain Tait insisted on changing our course, and we headed for St. John's, N. F., arriving there on July 19. An immediate survey was ordered by Captain Tait, and after being repaired we resumed our voyage on August 10. On the night of the 19th we [illegible] and worked until daylight, when they suddenly gave out. Several of the men investigated and found that the pumps had been tampered with and rendered useless. This aroused the suspicion of the forecastle, and Steward Brown was ordered to watch Captain Tait. Brown says he did so, and shortly before noon on the 20th saw the captain and first mate go into the ship's hold through the fore hatch. The steward crept forward, and peering down saw the mate on his knees close to the skin of the vessel, with an auger in his hand, and the captain standing over him. All this time there was four feet of water in the hold. The steward started aft and reported what he had seen to the men, and it was determined to watch the captain and mate still longer. Their patience was soon rewarded, as on that afternoon the captain and mate entered the hold, this time through the after hatch. What they did in the hold no one knows, but the men believe that additional holes were bored through the side in the afterpart of the ship. On the night of the 20th, a sailor named Lyons sighted the Persian Monarch, and on reporting it to the deck, was ordered by the Captain to tell all hands to prepare to leave the ship, as he had determined to leave. There was then ten feet of water in the hold. When the men got on deck with their dunnage, the captain called them aft into the cabin and made them all sign a paper to the effect that the vessel was unseaworthy. 'There is now ten feet of water in the hold,' said the captain, 'but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say there is fifteen feet of water in the hold.' When all hands got on the deck the Captain sent Boatswain Berg [illegible] and six men to saturate the deck, upper wood work and cordage with parraffine, which was done. He said he wanted to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up, the officers in charge came aboard and saw the parraffine. He asked why the stuff had been scattered about, and the captain explained. All hands, with the exception of Second Mate Robinson, took to the boats, the latter saying he would stick to the ship as long as a stick of her floated. He did not consider her unseaworthy, he said, and though the chances were poor, he would try to take the vessel into some port. The officer of the Persian Monarch knowing nothing then of the story of the scuttling, thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade him to leave the boat, but he persisted and remained on the vessel. When the boats reached the steamer, the Captain, evidently becoming frightened, decided to return to his ship and called upon the men to return with him. All refused but the first mate. Immediately after the Captain and mate had been returned to their ship, the steamer quit the vicinity, leaving the ship about five hundred miles south by east of Newfoundland."

A Female Tramp.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A female tramp, dressed in male attire, was arrested here yesterday. She at first denied her sex, but her hand and voice betrayed her. She then said her name was Jennie Sanford, alias Burns. She is twenty years of age, has her hair cut short and possesses fairly good features. She said her home was in Jackson, Mich., where she has a stepmother and brother and sister living. She said she was born in Camden, N. Y.

Negro Boy Lynched.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 27.—Thursday a negro boy, sixteen years old, named Graves, outraged the five-year-old daughter of Joseph A. Tally, a white farmer, living near Brownstown, Sevier County. Late Friday night a mob forcibly took Graves from [illegible] and hanged him to the limb of a neighboring tree. The girl's condition is deemed critical.

Death in an Awful Shape.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug 27.—Thos. Leech, a switchman, in the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad yards, was killed last evening under peculiar circumstances. His foot caught in a frog, and he waved to an approaching locomotive to stop. The engineer reversed his engine, but too late, and the man was cut in two.

Brothers Accidentally Killed.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Aug. 27.—While a flat car was being raised to the track on the Michigan Central railroad yesterday afternoon, the derrick used for the purpose fell over into a crowd of sight-seers. Two brothers named Collier were instantly killed and several others were injured. Some of the latter will die.

Convict Pardoned.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 27.—Governor Wilson to-day pardoned Thos Graham who was indicted and found guilty of rape on Lilly Keeney, in Jackson County, and who was sent up for ten years.

Chamberlain Will Not Talk.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on being questioned by a press correspondent in relation to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the U. S. Senate, said he did not proposed to comment upon the Senate's action, which had long been foreseen.

Retaliation Expected.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 27.—The impression prevails here that the "retaliation" measures of the United States are sure to be put into force within three months.

—Wife—"You are an advocate of female suffrage, George, but to tell the truth, I do not care about voting." Husband—"No?" Wife—"No, darling, you let me carry the household purse and you can do the voting for the family." Husband (gloomily)—"I would rather you would do the voting."—*Boston Budget.*

—"Well, Janet," asked a facetious husband, whose wife had just discharged the hired girl, "are you going to bravely breast the waves of the domestic sea of troubles?" "No," she answered, demurely, "I'm only going to stem the currants."—*Judge.*

—A school-boy having been told by his teacher that there must be some point in his next composition took for his subject "Needles."—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—It is remarkable, that no matter how much nice palatable grass there is lying around loose, the country cow always prefers your new straw hat.—*Merchant Traveler.*

INTO THE RIVER.

Collapse of the Huntington Bridge—The Channel Span Gives Way, Going Down With a Crash—Big River and Pressure of Driftwood the Cause.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The splendid half-completed Huntington Bridge across the Ohio river, which had stood the pressure of high water and driftwood for several days, went down at 9 o'clock this morning. It caused a report that could be heard two miles away. The collapse was witnessed by hundreds of people, who crowded the south end of the bridge in Covington. It was a terrific and awful sight to witness, and meant not only the destruction of a great deal of valuable property, but the obstruction of a great enterprise for a considerable length of time. For several days the engineer in charge of the construction of the bridge has been apprehensive. There had been constant rains, and there has been high water for a week. Great quantities of drift-wood has been coming down and piling up against the trestle, or false work of the bridge. Every artifice known to engineering skill had been resorted to to get the drift down through the open channel that was left. But it could not be handled. The drift has been coming down in such quantities, in the last few days, that nothing could be done to steer it past. To give an adequate idea of the immensity of the collapse when it came it should be stated that this trestlework was one hundred feet high, and on top of it all was what the bridge people call a traveler, 104 feet high. This left a gigantic wooden structure, 204 feet high, loaded down with iron, freight cars, etc., to take a lofty tumble into the now muddy waters of the turbulent Ohio. The span swept to ruin was completed with the exception of four bents. Thirty barges, all belonging to the bridge, were carried away. The loss to the railroad company will be simply in the delay. It was expected that the first trains would be run over the bridge into the Grand Central Station in Cincinnati on January 1, but this will delay it forty-five days according to present estimates. The loss of $125,000 will fall heavily upon the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Phoenixville, Pa., which has the contract for the entire construction of the bridge. They have the contract at $6,000,000, the iron work alone to cost $2,000,000.

FIRE AND DEATH.

A Scourge Passing Through Michigan—Many Homes Destroyed and the Red Demon Still Unconquered—Towns Being Deserted.

ISHPEMING, MICH., Aug. 26.—Extensive forest fires are raging along the line of the North-western road between this city and Marquette, and great damage is reported. The information brought in is very meager, but it is known that in the majority of the small villages and hamlets along the line of the road the people have been forced to flee for their lives, in many cases losing every thing they possessed in the world. One family of seven, that of James Carter, near Nadeau, is said to have been wiped out entirely. The family consisted of Carter, his wife, mother and four children. Nadeau is said to have been almost entirely destroyed, as also Carney. Both places contained but a few inhabitants. *The fires were evidently* started about Friday evening, and are said to have been caused by farmers near Carney. The heat is intense and the smoke from the blazing forests so universal that the sky has been darkened for hundreds of miles around. A report from Sand Beach, Mich., four hundred miles from here, says the sky is obscured there, rendering navigation on the lake difficult as well as dangerous.

Last of a Great Steamship.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Thousands of persons assembled along the banks of the Mersey, yesterday, to witness the end of the Great Eastern's last voyage. The mammoth hulk was towed by two powerful tugs, to which she rendered great assistance by propelling herself by the use of the small engines remaining on board. Even with this combined power her progress was slow. The big ship was finally beached at Tranmere, where she will be broken up. This work will be begun in a few days, and her owners expect to realize from her sale, piece-meal, much more than the £20,000 they paid for her.

Cattle Train Wrecked.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26.—From Grand Forks come news of a wreck on the Manitoba road, near Buford, last night. An east-bound stock train, running at high speed, ran into a herd of cattle on the track. The engine and seventeen cars left the track, and were piled up together. Nearly a hundred cattle were killed, and five trainmen were injured, three probably fatal; no names given.

A Duelist Disfranchised.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 26.—Hon. T. Spicer Curlett, an ex-member of the Legislature of Virginia, has been forced to resign his position as Commonwealth Attorney of Lancaster County having recently sent a challenge to a man of the county to mortal combat. Curlett is a Republican, and was originally from the North. The challenge was not accepted, but the sender was disfranchised under the law.

Killed by a Fall.

WHEELING, W. VA., Aug. 26.—Charles Albright, a tinner, died at his home here to-day from injuries received Friday by falling off a roof at Benwood.

Bunkoed.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—John Doane, a wealthy farmer living in the suburbs of town, has just been bunkoed out of $2,000 by confidence men.

Eloped With the Coachman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Miss Fannie Boyington, daughter of a wealthy Chicago architect, eloped with the family coachman.

Killed by a Train.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 26.—At Stevenson, Ala., on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, a train to-day struck a buggy containing J. F. Moulton, wife and child. Moulton was instantly killed, the child fatally injured.

Pole-Raising Accident.

WINCHESTER, IND., Aug. 26.—At a pole-raising near here yesterday J. W. Macy, of this place, and a young son of Dr. Hubbard, of Lynn, were severely injured by the falling of the pole. The boy is probably fatally hurt.

Admits That He Is an Embezzler.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 26.—R. M. Trowbridge, a collector for the Equitable Accident Insurance Company, was locked up in jail here on a charge of forgery and embezzlement. Trowbridge says he is guilty of embezzlement but can not state the amount of his defalcation.

Murdered His Wife.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—James Jarrion, a laborer, aged thirty-seven, struck his wife, who is seventy-three years old, to-day, fracturing her skull and inflicting fatal injuries. He was angry because his dinner was not prepared for him.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

[illegible] Session.

WASHINGTON, [illegible].—SENATE.—The fisheries treaty was [illegible] and voted upon. It was rejected—[illegible], nays 30. A resolution was reported [illegible] appropriate $50,000 for the suppression of [illegible] fever. Senator Stewart made a personal [illegible] in regard to certain timber [illegible]. A bill was introduced to pension the [illegible] of soldiers. The Chinese bill was [illegible] back and the conference report on the [illegible] appropriation bill agreed to. After passing [illegible] large number of private pension bills [illegible] at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. [illegible] (Cal.) made a personal explanation of [illegible] on the Chinese bill. Mr. Lyman [illegible] his reasons for objecting to the transfer [illegible] business in the absence of a quorum. [illegible] appropriation bill [illegible] resolution accepting the statue of [illegible] Kearney from the State of [illegible] adopted. Consideration of the [illegible] was resumed and, at 5 p. m. the [illegible].

[illegible] reported granting a pension of $2,500 a year to the widow of General Sheridan. Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the House tariff bill, a section to repeal the sinking fund laws. A resolution to meet at noon went over. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to the recent massacre in Corea. The resolution appropriating $200,000 for the suppression of yellow fever was considered and passed. Chandler's Louisiana outrage resolution was discussed until 5:15 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and after debate postponed until to-morrow. The conference report on the naval bill was presented and adopted. The general deficiency bill was discussed until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—SENATE.—Six vetoes of pension bills were received and referred. A resolution was adopted to meet at noon hereafter, instead of 11 a. m. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution directing the payment of the award to the La Abra Silver Mining Company. A resolution accepting a bust of Garibaldi was considered. Mr. Chandler continued his speech on the Louisiana outrages. The President's message was received in manuscript, and a motion to adjourn before reading it was carried—yeas 29, nays 20. At 4:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the morning hour business, the army appropriation conference bill was considered. A joint resolution was introduced authorizing the President to veto specifications in appropriation bills. The President's message in regard to retaliation against Canada was read.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—SENATE.—The President's message on the fisheries was read. Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Morgan, Hale and Sherman speaking. A discussion took place on finances between Messrs. Sherman and Beck. Mr. George took the floor on the message. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The day was spent in trying to get a quorum on the appeal from the decision of the Chair ruling the French spoliation claims out of the deficiency bill on a point of order. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session being for private pension bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—After an effort to secure a quorum, the House adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling for certain papers in possession of the Land Office in relation to cutting timber on public lands for mining purposes. A new conference was agreed to on the army appropriation bill. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was presented. The Jackson (Miss.) election frauds were discussed until adjournment, at 6:20 p. m.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cannon denied the correctness of Mr. Bynum's assertion that L. P. Morton had voted in the Forty-sixth Congress to table the eight-hour law. Telegrams from absent members were read, asking for extension of leave. Bills were introduced under the call of States. A resolution was offered requesting the President to furnish copies of the correspondence with Great Britain remonstrating against the wrong treatment of American citizens by Canada. Also, a resolution to examine into the occupancy of the Maxwell land grant. The general deficiency bill was taken up, the decision of the chair ruling out the French spoliation claims sustained, and the bill passed. The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

GENERAL JOHN M. THAYER was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Nebraska.

THE Irish League has been proclaimed in Longford, Castlerea and Clankee.

THE wheat and corn crops are poor throughout Europe.

FRED OVERKAMP, arrested for wholesale stealing from Chicago letter boxes, when taken before the U. S. Commissioners made no defense, and was held in bail for the action of the Federal grand jury.

ALBERT W. BARNUM son of Judge Barnum, of Chicago, accidentally shot himself. The wound is not likely to prove fatal.

ARTHUR W. DICKENS, a novelist, committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal., by shooting himself. He left a letter full of cynical sentiment.

DR. A. G. PADDOCK, while temporarily insane, shot his son and then took his own life, at Ridgefield, Conn.

QUINCY HARRIS killed his son-in-law Jos. Chumley, near Collingsville, Ala.

THOS. JEFFRIES, a pit boss at Lamont Furnace, Uniontown, Pa., shot and killed Jacob Pollock, a miner.

THE engineers, firemen and switchmen of the Mackey system of railroads have struck against a master mechanic that the officials refused to discharge on their demand.

JOHN D. GILLETT, the cattle king of Illinois, whose fortune is estimated at $2,500,000, died at Mackinaw, Mich.

A VENDETTA has been declared between the Lea and John Good factions in the eastern portion of Santa Ana County, N. M.

WM. VAN HORNE, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, now living in Montreal, a former resident of Bloomington, Joliet and Chicago, is about to be knighted for his success in advancing railway projects on Canadian soil.

MAJOR R. S. MCCLAUGHRY, warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, has resigned to accept the position of warden of the new State Reformatory at Huntington, Pa.

—She was putting on more airs than a whirlwind, and when she appeared at the meeting in the school-room the rustle of her dress attracted the attention of all the persons present. She was envied by all the women until a little boy shouted: "Low bridge!" Then she ducked. The urchin had formerly driven the tow-horse for her father's canal boat, and knew how to take her down a peg. Then that little boy was blessed by every jealous maiden there.

—A good story is told of an old boatman from the Schuylkill, who repaired to the menagerie in Philadelphia, and, seeing all its wonders, thus addressed the chief exhibitor: "Well, friend, I have seen all your big beasts, and zebras, and hyenas, and them things; now, where's your *menagerie?* Where's his cage? I want to look at *him!*"

—An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give good milk, year after year, without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WM. SAPP was arrested at Lebanon for attempting to poison his wife.

A SAW-MILL exploded at Kenton and the engineer was blown one hundred feet, through tree tops, and fatally injured. Pieces of the mill were blown one-fourth of a mile distant.

PARTIES representing the principal coal companies of Kentucky and Virginia, met at Louisville and formed a combination involving about $3,000,000 capital.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Elba, McLean County, and Thomas M. Sarge commissioned postmaster.

ISAAC H. GOODNIGHT, was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Third Congressional District.

LINDSAY SMITH, colored, was sentenced by a jury at Nicholasville to twenty-one years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. The murder was committed in September, 1886, near Windom, five miles from Nicholasville.

[illegible] at Owensboro [illegible] William R. Darrell, a well-known [illegible] of Knottsville, against W. S. Hazel, a wealthy merchant of the same town. The petition alleges that the defendant has alienated the affections of plaintiff's wife and broken up his home and damaged him in the amount of $10,000.

THREE murders are reported from Pineville, on the extension of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. George Carson and a walking boss got in a quarrel and fatally shot each other. Two Italian laborers quarreled about a woman, and one stabbed the other to death.

JOHN LONG, a teamster of Louisville, was loading his cart in a sand pile on Underhill street, near Broadway, when the bank gave way and Long was almost buried alive.

ONE of the largest purchases of beef cattle ever known in Kentucky is now being made in the vicinity of Lexington. The sales will realize $250,000.

THE grand jury of the Jessamine circuit court failed to indict Edwin Sparks, son of Senator E. R. Sparks, for shooting Charley Meyers.

TIMOLEON Y. FORTNER is the new postmaster at Mercer Station, Muhlenberg County, vice Wm. H. Dovey, removed.

THE $28,000 Kentucky war item in the deficiency bill agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole the other day will probably go through.

THE Secretary of War has promised Congressman Hunter that he will send an engineer to the damaged lock at Rochester on Barren river, and have it repaired out of the contingent fund.

THE Senate has passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to John H. Weeks, of Fayette County, $2,880, being the value of quartermaster's stores taken from him by the United States forces during the late war, as proved by the Court of Claims.

CAPTAIN H. G. ABERNATHY, a prominent tobacco dealer, died suddenly at his residence in Hopkinsville the other evening, after a lingering illness, of rheumatism, aged sixty-five years. He leaves one son, H. H. Abernathy, who is Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Kentucky.

ASHLAND was in a fever of excitement the other day over the appearance of a mad dog on Front street. A large number of citizens pursued and killed the animal before he did any damage.

BEE MOSELY, a brother of Sheriff Mosely, of Jessamine County, was found on the roadside, one mile from Harrodsburg, on the 24th, in a comatose condition, and an empty morphine vial by his side. No hopes were entertained of saving his life.

AT Owensboro, Wm. Hunter and Henry Lee, two boys of twelve years, got in a quarrel and Hunter cut Lee, making a dangerous wound across his neck and face. Hunter was arrested and will be held to await the result of Lee's injuries.

REV. JOHN H. MCCULLAGH, a well known divine, died of apoplexy at Henderson. He was well known throughout the South, having for a number of years occupied the position of Secretary of the American Sunday-school Union, and was also general Southern agent for the American Bible Society.

A WRECK occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio road the other morning, near Olive Hill, about eighty-four miles from Lexington. A freight train fell through a trestle, the foundation of which had been washed out by the rains. Two freight cars loaded with railroad iron went down, killing two tramps, names unknown, who were stealing a ride. Regular trains were delayed nine hours.

G. B. JAMES, town marshal of Central City, Muhlenburg County, was arrested on the charge of stealing a $20 gold piece from a woman who got off the train at that place while in a state of intoxication. The arrest was made by Detective Bloomfield, of Paducah, who was in Central City on business. James broke down and confessed when arrested, and waiving examination is in jail for trial at circuit court.

JAS. ROSS, the negro charged with the murder of Ben Roades, who was placed in the county jail at Louisville several months ago, for safe keeping, was taken back to Meade County the other morning by Sheriff H. C. Rawlins, where he will stand trial. The murder with which he is accused was most brutal, and was committed the 6th of last April.

THE other morning between the hours of twelve and four burglars entered the sleeping apartments of Bud McInerney, which are situated on the second floor, over his saloon, on Oak street, Ludlow. Entrance to his room was gained by means of a ladder taken from a house being built several squares away, on Linden street. The thieves were well repaid for their daring succeeding in carrying off a fine suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain and about $118. Mr. McInerney is under the impression that some drug was used on him, as he was terribly sick on arising at four o'clock. No clew whatever has been discovered.

DOT WOODS died at the residence of his father in Jessamine County the other day, aged fifteen years. He was one of the greatest phenomena in the whole country. The little fellow was born a cripple, never walking a day in his life, and although he had a large head and body, his limbs were but nine inches long. He could repeat word for word the speeches of the finest orators, though never going to school a day. Four years ago at Lexington Barnum offered several thousand dollars to his parents for the boy to travel with his show, pronouncing him the greatest living curiosity he had ever seen.

THOMAS H. PAYNTER, of Greenup, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District.

A YOUNG colored man named George Davis was shot and killed at Owensboro, the other evening by a boy named James Mercer. Davis had beaten a brother of Mercer, and then he started for him with a club. Mercer had an old musket, loaded with bird shot, with which he had been hunting, and, turning it on Davis, told him to stop. The words were not heeded and the boy fired, the load taking effect in Davis' stomach. He lived an hour. Mercer is under guard.

POST-OFFICE has been established at Alber, Nicholas County.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ALLAN G. THURMAN,

OF OHIO.

THE next State elections occur as follows: In Arkansas, September 3; Vermont, September 4; Maine, September 10.

IT is a matter of fact that Thurman is the author of the first anti-Chinese legislation in the country. Harrison has quite a different record.

THE Catholic News, published in New York City, has come out squarely for Cleveland in a leading article entitled: "Plain Facts for Irish-Americans."

THE Republicans have lost all interest in Harrison since Blaine, "the uncrowned king," made his triumphal entry onto these shores, and many are asking themselves, "Who is our candidate, anyhow?"

HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor of St. Louis, who has been nominated for Governor of Missouri by the Democrats, is quite a young man, a native of Lincoln county, Ky., and was reared in Madison county. His election follows the nomination, of course.

THE people of the South seem to be unnecessarily alarmed on the subject of the yellow fever. In all epidemics of the kind fear is the most efficient aid of pestilence. Thus far the disease can not be called epidemic, even in Jacksonville, Fla., where it is most prevalent.

IN concluding his speech at Indianapolis, ex-Senator McDonald said: "From all the considerations mentioned, it seems to me plain that Indiana in the contest now approaching, will go overwhelmingly Democratic, and that Grover Cleveland will be our President for four years more."

THE Michigan Knights of Labor Assembly held at Jackson, showed that in a canvass of 43 assemblies only nine assemblies in which over twenty men favor protection, while in twenty-four there are no protectionists. Six declare for free trade, and all are strong for tariff reform.

WHEN you hear the Republican stump orators declaring that the triumph of the Democratic party will result in a reduction of wages and the protection of many industries, just go back four years and recall the fact that they said the same thing in 1884. It is just as true now as the results of Mr. Cleveland's election have proved it was then.

THE Democratic Campaign Committee will issue in a few days the President's Fishery Message, the first edition numbering one million copies. Judge Thurman's Chicago speech will also be issued by the million copies. Accompanying the message will be the comments of the press, including the rabid utterances of the Republican organs.

NEARLY four years of Democratic control of the government has satisfied thinking colored men that their race has nothing to fear at the hands of Democracy. They have seen that the Democratic party is the friend to their people and that no disposition exists but to aid them in the struggle of life by encouraging their efforts to secure homes and educate their children.—[Dyersburg Gazette.

AT a meeting of cotton planters of West Tennessee and North Mississippi held at Memphis yesterday, it was resolved to decline using jute bagging at present prices, and to use any substance that can be found. Are these cotton planters aware that Uncrowned King Jim Blaine has announced that the jute trust is a private matter with which they have no right to interfere!

THE Evansville Bulletin, a heretofore Republican paper, says: "On all hands and among all classes of Republicans, we hear of their determination not to support Harrison, and it is well for Republicans all over the union to understand, once for all, that Evansville, the first city of manufacturing importance in Harrison's own State, has no earthly use for him and will not give him its Republican support."

JUDGE C. T. ALLEN,

Made the best Democratic speech in Hickman, Saturday night, of the campaign. It was so simple, so plain, so clear, that no man of common sense could fail to understand it. It was a regular old Thurman speech, and just the style to have a good effect. It was the clear, pure, untangled and unadulterated Democratic position. If just such speeches could be made in every voting precinct in Kentucky, newspapers wouldn't have to beg Democrats to go to the polls in November, but you could not keep them from going, and thus give Cleveland that 50,000 majority.

THE FISHERIES WAR

The American fishermen have, from time to time, for years past, been subjected to hardships and outrages at the hands of the Canadian authorities, backed of course by the British Government. The business relationship of the two great Governments are immense, and President Cleveland to best serve these great interests and for the sake of peace, elected to try by means of a treaty to secure these American rights. He did form a treaty with the British plenipotentiaries, and this treaty was sent into the American Senate for their ratification or rejection. The Senate rejected it, on the grounds that the President should retaliate in kind toward the Canadians. The whole truth appears to be that the treaty submitted to the Senate secured to American fishermen most of the rights claimed, but the Senate, composed of a majority of Republicans, for merely partisan reasons, rejected it. The whole object of these Republican Senators was to thus incite the Irish vote of New York against Mr. Cleveland, thus risking war between the two countries for the demagogical purpose of influencing votes in the Presidential election. But, having rejected the treaty, charging at the same time that the President was [illegible] ence of British interests, President Cleveland sends in a message, bold and statesmanlike, asking this same Senate to give their President full power to retaliate on these Canadians, and that he will do so to the full measure of the power granted. This message was a thunderburst in a clear sky, and has utterly confounded the Republican Senate. They are between the devil and the deep blue sea. They have rejected the effort for peace, and they are afraid to assume the responsibility of war; and they don't know what to do. They know Cleveland means exactly what he says, and that if they now give him the power they have said he should exercise, that he has the nerve to exercise it, and that he will in fact and in truth squeeze the British lion's tail until blood flows.

We haven't much of a navy ... eir.
But we're not the least ...
With a little hustling you can let
We'll lick the blasted Britisher

We're simply spoiling ...
And ...
We'll ... for Canada.
And we ...

144 ABSENT.

The proceedings of Congress the past week show that 144 members of the House of Representatives were absent from their seats, presumably at home looking after their own chances for re-election. This absenteeism is so large that often a quorum is not present to attend to the business before the House, and the House last Monday in consequence revoked all permits for absence, forced to do so to transact the business before it. Many of the most important appropriation bills are yet not acted upon; and the great questions of tax reduction and the Canada Retaliation affair, needs the presence of every member. Naturally enough members feel an interest as to their own re-election, and steal off home to prevent some opponents from gaining advantages, but duty demands of them to stay at their post. Our own Congressman, Hon. W. J. Stone, in a published card to the people seeks to explain to the people why he is unable to be present and address them at different public places, which is because duty compels him to remain at his post until Congress adjourns. We believe that the people fully understand the situation, and that Stone is making more votes by standing square up to duty, as he is, than he would by deserting his seat and scampering over the district making speeches. Our member does himself honor, and his people honor, by thus remaining at the post of duty.

COLONIZING NEGROES.

The Indianapolis Sentinel reports that platoons of negro voters from Kentucky are being colonized in Indiana. The Bradley boast of carrying Kentucky has been abandoned on the pretext that they "could carry the State but it would cause bloodshed," rather than risk the shedding of blood they will religiously engage in decoying negroes from Kentucky into Indiana and thus get their illegal votes in where there is a chance for the Republicans. The Democrats of Indiana are on the alert, keeping track of these Kentucky negroes, and will make it hot for some of them if they attempt to vote in Indiana. The Indiana Democrats call upon Kentucky Democrats to help them in preventing this great outrage. Kentucky Democrats can do so by keeping a record of the negroes who leave Kentucky neighborhoods between this time and November, and where they go to, and in every instance informing the Democratic Committee of the Indiana county to which they may go.

THE "Old Roman" has opened the national campaign in Ohio. Here is what he said in one of his speeches: "What is tariff? It is a tax; a tax levied by the general government upon the commodities that the laboring man as well as other men use. It is a tax that takes a hold of everything from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet; that taxes your hat, your vest, your breeches, your boots, your shoes, that taxes every implement which you use in your mechanical and agricultural operations. And to tell me that to take a laboring man and tax him from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, and to tax him on everything he uses in his trade, and to tax him heavily, is a benefit to him, seems to me to be nothing else but absurdity." [Applause.] Here the brakeman stepped by the side of the speaker and motioned for the train to proceed.

IF

Harrison is elected, the Republicans assert that they intend in some way to take control of the election machinery in the Southern States, exactly how they propose to take such control is not stated, and they are to do this on the charge that the negro is denied a free ballot, &c. The only known way of doing what they threaten is by the use of the military, and again trying the plan of carpet-bag military Governors. Who in the South, white or black, wants that kind of rule again? Yet, if the Republican leaders like Gov. Foraker are in earnest in their talk, they intend to do exactly that thing if restored to power. We don't believe the good sense of the Northern people will ever endorse such a policy, but the people of the South, no matter how they may differ on the tariff or any other question, cannot afford to take any chances, and therefore ignoring all other issues should go to the polls in November and vote for Cleveland and local self-government.

THE Memphis Appeal is inclined to credit the insanity of Lewis Lane, who killed Mac Brown, of this county, to the various "isms" that are floating about the country. It may be right. The Appeal says:

"No wonder we have Lewis Lane's and other lunatics, with a fair complement of idiots, running at large. In addition to the confusions incident to labor and capital, which are increasing every day, to the difficulties attendant upon life and living, we have spiritualism, exciting and over-stimulating revivals, Salvation Armies, perfectionists, faith cure, mind cure, and sumptuary laws curtailing individual rights and interfering with municipal freedom. Popular clamor, easily excited, is appealed to by well-intentioned persons, who are moved by the fallacy of conformity, as if the consciences of men can be dressed up as soldiers and made to appear uniform. History is thus repeating itself, and, with all our boasted civilization, it seems as if we were going back. Public wrong and superstition are thus working their will and having their way, and prudence and healthy mindedness is taking wings."

BEN BUTLER ON THE TARIFF.

[From an Interview in 1882, reported by Hudson Register.]

"I am one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the United States. I do not say this boastingly, but to show that I am not selfish in the views I hold. The cloth I wear"—placing his hand on his coat-sleeve—"is of my own manufacture, and I notice several gentlemen around me who wear the same. On these goods there is a tax of 60 per cent. Republican orators and newspapers tell you this tariff is to protect the mill laborers. Twenty per cent. will pay our entire labor expenses. What do you suppose becomes of the other 40 per cent? Those same Republican orators and newspapers tell you it goes into the United States treasury. Not a dollar reaches there. Every cent goes into my pocket." (Slapping his hand on his pocket vigorously, to give emphasis to his words.) "And every one of you is paying this bounty to the woolen manufacturers. The whole tariff scheme is an imposition and a fraud on the American people."

WILL CARRY ILLINOIS.

[Paducah Standard.]

Messrs. Briscoe and Snyder, U. S. Deputy Marshals for Illinois, were in the city on business yesterday. They have traveled over most of the State and are very confident of Democratic success in Illinois this year. "Palmer will be elected Governor by thirty thousand majority," said Mr. Briscoe, "and I believe that Cleveland will also carry the State. Tariff reform sentiment is growing all over the State. Palmer is making an active canvass and is gaining votes every day. The Republicans recognize the situation and are making desperate efforts to regain their lost ground. They have their whole State ticket going together like a circus and are shaking the bloody shirt vigorously to scare the boys back into line. You hear nothing but politics there now and things will be redhot from now until the election."

GIVE US MORE OF THIS SORT

[New York Sun.]

The greatest of all the sensations that President Cleveland has brought out is his Canadian retaliation message. He is the most sensational President the country has ever had, and this last one beats all.

The silver coinage letter to Gen. Weaver foretelling commercial disaster and financial explosion, was a great sensation. So was the civil service letter to Mr. Curtis. So was the appointment as Minister to England of E. J. Phelps. So was the marriage, often denied and yet at last beautifully consecrated. So was the tariff-smashing message of last December. But now this anti-Canadian, anti-British, true blue, North American, Jacksonian message lays them all out. It is great, it is glorious, it is patriotic!

Get up some more such sensations as this, Brother Cleveland. The American people will stand by you. If your hand gets tired and heavy, they will hold it up.

Give us a few more such sensations, and we will all rejoice and shout Glory! Glory!

THE Democratic Campaign Book is ready for the public. It can be had of the National Democratic Committee, 10 West Twenty-ninth street, New York city. The price is $1; in clubs of five or more fifty cents.

GOV. ROSS has been renominated by the Democrats of Texas for Governor.

INTIMIDATING VOTERS.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Factory hands, who happen to be Democrats, and indeed artisans in most all the large institutions of the State under Republican control, have begun to complain that the bosses are threatening them with dismissal if they persist in their political affiliation and refuse to vote for Harrison. It is said that already employes in various sections have been dropped from the pay roll on this account, and others are in daily dread of losing their positions. A wail of this kind has come from New Albany, and it is pretty certain that there will be an investigation down there.

The Democrats have taken cognizance of these complaints, and are now engaged in organizing a society for the prevention of political corruption. Special attention will be paid to those who seek to intimidate their operatives. The law on the subject is amply severe, and is contained in the following section of the "Act against public offenses," passed in 1881:

"Whoever, for the purpose of influencing a voter, seeks by violence or threats of violence or threats to enforce the payment of a debt, or to eject, or threaten to eject, from any house he may occupy, or to begin a criminal prosecution or to injure the business or trade of any elector, or an employer of laborers or an agent of such employer, threatens to withhold wages of, or to dismiss from the service any laborer in his employment, or refuse to any such employe time to attend at the place of election and vote, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than twenty dollars, and imprisoned in the State prison not more than five years nor less than one year, and disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period."

It is proposed to make the organization to checkmate this species of fraud wide-reaching, and to trust its direction to men who will vigorously prosecute any and all violators.

COLONIZING NEGROES.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Democratic State Central Committee has been advised that the Republican managers have undertaken the colonization of negroes. Seven train loads of sable Tennesseeans are expected soon to be scattered about the State, and there will be more recruits from all directions. Here in Indianapolis the influx is already noticeable; they arrived in the wake of the Harrison hippodromed excursions. No matter to what extent this traffic is conducted, it will not change the final count. The Democrats understood perfectly what the opposition would do in this regard, and accordingly took an early poll of the State in anticipation of such a movement. This early poll was made specially explicit as to the colored voter. Later on another poll will be taken, and by comparison it will be easy to ascertain who are the fraudulent. A list will be prepared for the guidance of the present workers, and if any impositions are attempted there will be a speedy judicial reckoning. On this subject, Chairman Jewett said to-day:

"The Democrats, individually and as a party are opposed to convict labor. We shall therefore greatly regret to see the Republicans attempting to vote any of their colonized subjects, because the effect will be to increase the force of convict laborers. We have matters so arranged that it will be impossible for the Republicans to gain a single fraudulent vote on this tack."

CANADA.

But few people have a correct idea of the country north of us, which the President's message has brought so prominently to our consideration.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is about equal to the whole of Europe. The Arctic Ocean is its northern boundary and the Pacific ocean is its western boundary. It lies between the meridians of 52° and 141°. It contains 3,500,000 square miles.

By the last census the population, it is claimed, is something under 3,000,000.

The population is made up of about 1,250,000 French, 800,000 Irish, 700,000 English, 600,000 Scotch, 200,000 Germans, and the balance Dutch, Welsh, Swiss, Scandinavians, Africans and Indians. There are 1,492,000 Roman Catholics, 494,000 belonging to the Church of England, 567,000 Methodists, 544,000 Presbyterians, 5,146 only professing no religion, 534 Mormons, 409 deists and only 20 atheists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Cowgill, Druggist.

MURDERER ARRESTED

[From Cairo Telegram.]

Our readers will remember the brutal murder and robbery of an old lady in Ballard county, Ky., last winter, the arrest of Evans Shelby for the crime, and the escape of Mort Shelby, his uncle, charged with being an accomplice. No trace of him was discovered until Friday night, when he was seen in this city, but almost immediately crossed to East Cairo. He was recognized by some of the railroad employes, who telephoned here for the officers to go over and arrest him, but not getting the message, they did not respond. The railroaders then made the arrest themselves and took him to Wickliffe where he was at once put in jail. There were several rewards offered for him, aggregating about $1,600. At the time of his escape his friends said that he would come back again; that he had only gone away to escape lying in jail until the court met, and it looks now as if he really had such intentions.

CLUB CONVENTION AT PADUCAH.

PADUCAH, Aug. 26.—[Special.]—The following circular has been issued and distributed throughout the First district as a notification that a convention of Democratic clubs will be held there Wednesday, September 5:

In accordance with the plan of the State League of Democratic clubs, a convention will be held to form an association of the Democratic clubs already formed and to be formed in the First district. To this convention each club is requested to send six delegates and one more for each one hundred members. Clubs are invited and urged to attend and participate in the day's exercises in a body.

The Young Men's Democratic club, in the name of Paducah, opens the gates of the city to the Democrats of the Old Gibraltar.

Excursion rates will be given on all railroads.

A handsome campaign banner will be given to the visiting club having the largest number of members present.

Among the distinguished Democrats expected are Gov. S. B. Buckner, Hon. M. C. Alford, Chairman of the State Central Committee; Hon. John W. Lockett, of Henderson, Congressman W. J. Stone, Judge J. D. White, Hons. C. T. Allen, John K. Hendrick, and others.

PROGRAMME.

At 9:30 A. M. a convention will be held to form an association of the Democratic clubs of the First Congressional district.

At 1:30 a procession will be formed of all the Democrats present to march to the place of speaking.

At 2:30 P. M. Hon. John S. Rhea, Democratic Elector for the State at large, will speak, followed by Hon. W. M. Smith and other distinguished speakers.

At 7:30 P. M. there will be a torchlight procession of Democratic clubs, headed by the uniform division of the Y. M. D. C. of McCracken county. Torches will be furnished to all by the local club.

At 8:30 P. M. speeches will be delivered by Hon. Rice A. Pierce, of Tennessee, Maj. Jas. R. Garnett, and others.

FACTS FOR VOTERS.

A Plain Spoken Man.

HIS STYLE—
I'm a plain, uncultivated man, not much inclined to gabbing, though I speak my mind wherever I am, an' generally not very low.

HIS CAUTION—
I wait until the black clouds rift before I venture in a boat; I try to understand the drift of politics before I vote.

HIS STRUGGLES—
For years I've toiled and struggled hard to keep a roof above my head, I've never drank nor played a card, and yet I haven't got a red.

HIS DAILY TASK—
From rising of the sun I strive with all my might each blessed day to keep my family alive and drive the hungry wolf away.

HIS THANKS—
I've no complaint to make of toil; I'm thankful I've got the health to dig a living from the soil. I prize that more than worldly wealth.

HIS DISGUST—
Though troubles come to me enough I seldom grumble, never balk; but I'm disgusted with the stuff that certain politicians talk.

HIS OPINION—
From morn till night they work their jaws, which seem to be in good repair, to back up their protection cause with cant and lies they fill the air.

HIS ARGUMENT—
They tell me I must surely vote for tariff high while I've a chance; I show to them my ragged coat, likewise the patches on my pants.

HIS QUESTION—
They tell me how protection shields the farmer and improves his lands; I ask them why it takes whole fields of wheat to meet our monthly demands.

HIS POINT—
They tell me there is no distress in farm homes throughout this nation; I point them to my poor wife's dress, and ask them for an explanation.

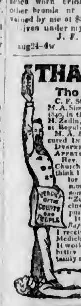
HIS CRUSHER—
That knocks their talk all silly; when they raise the old free trade alarm, I listen till they're through, and then I show the mortgage on my farm.

ESTRAY NOTICE!

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, on or about the 15th day of July, 1888, by M. D. Johnson, living in Fulton county, Ky., 8 miles East of Hickman, and one-half mile South of McGehee's X Roads, on the Moscow and Troy road, ONE BROWN COLORED HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, right hind foot white, Texas brand on left thigh, and the letter "G" or "C" on left side of face, right eye out, and some saddle marks on back, star in face. When taken up he had on a Morgan saddle, about half worn, and a much worn bridle with a curb bit. No other brands or marks perceivable, and valued by me at $30 00.

Given under my hand this Aug. 10, '88.
J. F. MENEES, J. P. F. C.

aug24-4w



THAT FIGHT

The Original Wins.

C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1840, in the U. S. Court DEFEATS J. H. Zeilin, Prop'r A. Q. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zeilin 1868. M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC.

Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose."

Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor The Baptist, Memphis, Tenn. says: I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.

TUITION FREE. OGDEN COLLEGE For BOYS and YOUNG MEN. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address

OGDEN COLLEGE
Bowling Green, Ky.

What to Buy?

For Sore Eyes,
COWGILL'S EYE SALVE.

For Neuralgia and Rheumatism,
COWGILL'S WEASEL OIL.

For Piles,
COWGILL'S PILE OINTMENT.

For Tetter and Ringworm,
COWGILL'S TETTER OINTMENT.

For Worms,
Cowgill's Pleasant Worm Syrup

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

For Sale by the Proprietor,

J. W. COWGILL, Druggist,
ja6 88 Hickman, Ky.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One column, one year [illegible]
One half column, one year [illegible]
One-fourth column, one year [illegible]
One-eighth " " [illegible]
Transient and legal advertisements $1 per square of one inch, first insertion, fifty cents per inch each subsequent insertion.
For special position, or for all mixed advertising, ... subject to ... rules, additional charges will be made.
Obituaries, resolutions, and tributes of respect, will be charged for at the rate of ... cents per line.
Local notices ... cents per line first week, ... each week.

Look at This!

If you want Posters,
If you want Dodgers,
If you want Bill Heads,
If you want Statements,
If you want Letter Heads,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Visiting Cards,
If you want Ball Invitations,
If you want Shipping Tags,
If you want Business Circulars
In fact, if you want JOB PRINTING of any description, done in a most satisfactory manner, you can have your wants satisfied by calling at the

Courier Job Office.

Proclamation!

In pursuance to order of election directed to me by the Judge of the Fulton Circuit Court, I will hold on the 1st Monday in August next, at the several voting precincts in Fulton County, Ky., for the purpose of electing a Circuit Clerk to fill the unexpired term of T. M. French, deceased. This July 2nd, 1888.

W. A. SHUCK,
Sheriff Fulton County, Ky.

DR. A. A. FARIS
PHYSICAN AND SURGEON

HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY

OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. au16-'80

R. S. MURRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

(Office Up-stairs over Cowgill's Drug Store.)

HICKMAN, KY.

Will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District.
[mar18]

SAW MILL
For Sale!

A good Saw Mill, with complete outfit, now in a good location. Can be bought at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms. Address, for information,
J. J. C. BONDURANT,
fe3-tf Hickman, Ky.

A. F. OLIVER,
BLACKSMITH and UNDERTAKER,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

GIVE ME A TRIAL when you want Blacksmithing done, or repairs on Wagons, &c. I also keep a full line of

Undertaker's Goods,

Common, Rosewood, and Solid Black Walnut Coffins and Cases, which can be fitted up on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Shop in West Hickman.
may25-88

COMMERCIAL
HOTEL

(POWELL BLOCK.)
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN fitted up for the accommodation of Drummers and the traveling public generally. Clean rooms, nice beds, and square meals guaranteed to all who stop with us. Traveling men will find the best of attention at our house.

In addition, we carry a full line of

FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES,

to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as the lowest.

DOUGLASS BROS

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

THAT

John Witting

Keeps the Best Assortment of

GROCERIES

To be Found

IN HICKMAN!

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
Goods delivered to any part of the City

W. DIESTELBRINK
Family Groceries.

NO space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

The Largest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

ASSETS $119,000,000.

Paid Policy Holders $245,000,000.

Policies Nonforfeitable after three years, and all claims paid immediately on receipt of proofs of death.

A. A. DAVIS, Agent, Hickman, Ky.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

THIS SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AUG. 27TH, 1888, UNDER THE CARE OF *MISS M. R. BRIGHT* and *MISS R. A. ALLEN*. The Scholastic year will be divided into quarters of ten weeks each. Pupils will be charged from entrance to end of quarter. Tuition payable in middle and at end of quarter, but preferred in advance. No deduction for absence, except by special arrangement. Prices as follows.
Primary Classes, per quarter, $5 00, (per month $2 00.)
Intermediate Classes, per quarter, $7 50, (per month $3 00.)
Advanced Classes, (Belles Lettres, Nat. Science, Higher Mathematics and Languages), per quarter, $10 00, (per month $4 00.)

Musical Department.

MISS BELLE FORTUNE will have charge of the Musical Department. Terms as heretofore. It is with pleasure that the announcement is made of having been so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Bella Fortune, the great favorite, in charge of this Department. june22

J. D. MILLARD & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS,

Hickman, . . . Kentucky.

DRAWINGS, PLANS, FULL SPECIFICATIONS AS TO EVERYTHING NEEDED, furnished, and entire cost accurately calculated.
Lock and Key Jobs solicited. may25-88

H. BUCHANAN, *Pres't.* C. BALTZER, *V. Pres't.* R. L. ALEXANDER, *Cash'r.*

HICKMAN BANK,

HICKMAN, KY.

CAPITAL, . . . $50,000.

Being regularly organized and ready for business, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. All collections made for depositors free of charge. Approved paper running three or four months, discounted at the rate of — per cent per annum.

DIRECTORS

H. BUCHANAN. J. M. REED. C. BALTZER. R. M. ALEXANDER.
J. W. COWGILL. W. C. JOHNSON. J. W. ALEXANDER.

T. T. Swayne & Co,
DRUGGISTS!

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and School Supplies.
Fancy Goods, TOYS, and PICTURES
SUNDRIES, PAINTS, OILS, WINES and LIQUORS, for Medical use.

AGENTS FOR THE

Domestic Sewing Machine.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
[sept4 1887]

HERTWECK, BALTZER & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED—

ESTABLISHED 1858. ESTABLISHED 1858.

HICKMAN WAGON,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

CLARK & MADDOX,

(Cor. Kentucky and Clinton Streets,)

HICKMAN, - - - *KY.*

Announce that they have received a well selected stock of everything usually kept in a

Family Grocery.

Everything fresh, new, clean and cheap. Also, they will continue to run the

CITY BAKERY,

and have secured a first-class baker. Fresh bread each day. Also, a

BUTCHER SHOP,

and challenge the market in this line. Also, a

LIVERY STABLE,

In connection. Wagons, Teams, Buggies, &c., for hire. Give us a trial.
[nov11]

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE

FARIS & PARKER,

KENTUCKY STREET

KEEPS constantly on hand for hire and sale HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.
Having purchased the stable, horses and entire outfit of W. B. Plummer we propose to continue the business, and solicit patronage.

H. A. & R. T. TYLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HICKMAN, - - - *KENTUCKY*

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care.
Office—Furniture Factory.
nov8, '78

Hickman Marble Works,

HICKMAN, . . *KY.*

B. C. RAMAGE,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING in stock, a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine my work.
Orders from the country promptly filled.
may26

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS will be received by John Witting, Chairman of the Street Committee of the city of Hickman, for grading Moscow Avenue, from Diestelbrink's store to J. R. Brown's corner, in East Hickman. Plans and specifications of the work will be furnished upon application to Mr. Witting. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids, at her discretion. Bids will be open for 30 days. By order of the Council. Attest,
W. L. McCUTCHEN, City Clerk.
Hickman, Ky., June 25, 1888.

STOP!

And get your Blacksmithing and general Repairing done at

J. F. GRAY'S,

(*Corner of Obion and Exchange Streets.*)

HICKMAN, . . . KY

Good Work at Rock-bottom Prices. My motto.
MILL WORK a specialty.
JOHN F. GRAY.
mar26-tf

WATCHES. CLOCKS.

E. A. BURLINGAME,

HICKMAN, KY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Goods, &c

JEWELRY SPECTACLES

FOR CONGRESS.

By authority, we announce Judge JAS. B. WHITE, of Ballard county, a candidate for Congress subject to the action of the Democratic party.

LOCAL NEWS.

—The Hickman public school will open next Monday.

—Judge and Mrs. Randle left for Mayfield, Wednesday.

—Miss Alice Jones, of Memphis, is visiting Miss Nannie Warren.

—The August term of the Fulton Circuit Court adjourned Tuesday.

—Mrs. A. M. Clemons, of Martin, Tenn., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Taylor.

—Mr. Dee Reed has returned from Marked Tree, Ark., to spend a few days in the city.

—Sheriff Shuck carries up five prisoners for the State prison this term.

—Mrs. Searce and Mrs. Wade, of Moscow, spent a few days with Mrs. Addie Jones.

—Mr. Geo. M. Daugherty, of the Cairo Bulletin, paid us a pleasant visit Thursday.

—Mrs. Geo. C. and Miss Anna Bain, of St. Louis, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Helm.

—Fulton is going to have a monster re-union of the blue and gray on the 20th of October.

—Prof. W. B Hughes is attending the Fulton County Teachers Institute, in session at Fulton, this week.

—The Hickman and Tiptonville Levee company is now to be pushed under the promise of an early completion.

—Only 2,500 cars of watermelons shipped from Charleston, Mo., this season, says the Charleston Democrat.

—Mr. C. P. Landrum left Tuesday, to accept a position in the house of Menken & Bro., Memphis, Tenn.

—Mrs. T. P. Fortune has returned to her home in Memphis, after a very pleasant visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fuqua.

—Bob Taylor and Hawkins, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, speak at Union City on Oct. 4th

—Robert Lesseur, alias Jack Tarlty, on the charge of grand larceny, was sentenced to 5 years in the penitentiary, Tuesday.

—Mack Brown, of Fulton, who was brutally murdered at Memphis, took out a $3,000 accident policy the day of his departure.

—Miss Carrie Mai Garrett, one of Hickman's most fascinating belles, left Thursday, for Nashville, where she will attend Price's Female Seminary.

—Misses Nona and Georgia Parks, of Newbern, Tenn., after paying a delightful visit to their aunt, Mrs. Prather, returned home Thursday.

—Mr. Tom Ledford, manager of the Hickman Telephone Exchange, after spending a few weeks at his old home in Trigg county, returned Monday, accompanied by Mrs. F. E. Case and children.

—A protracted meeting will commence at the Baptist church, on the second Sunday in September. Eld. H. C. Roberts, of Stamping Ground, Ky., will assist. All christians who can pray for sinners are invited to help.

—We are in receipt of an invitation from Hon. Willis L. Ringo, secretary, to the seventh annual reunion of the survivors of the 1st Kentucky (Orphan) Brigade, C. S. A., to be held in Frankfort on the 26th of next month.

—Mr. Clint. Ellison, after spending several months in Jackson, Tenn., has returned home and purchased the book store of Mrs. E. T. Gardner. We are glad to have our home boys came into camp, and we wish him success.

—In the case of W. B. McConnell, adm'r vs. Martha Wilcox, involving the construction of the Kuykendall will, special judge Robbins, decided in favor of the defendants. An appeal was taken.

—Yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., has increased, daily, the past week, and is less manageable. All the cities and railroads are rigidly quarantined. Only one case so far at Atlanta, Ga., and none at any place north of Atlanta.

—Em. Etheridge, one of the Tennessee Republican electors for the State at large, has notified the Republican committee that he will not engage in any joint discussions. Doubtless the g. o. p. is not exactly shaped up to suit Mr. Etheridge!

—Judge White is a candidate for Congress in the First District upon the issue that no man should have the place more than two terms in succession. If this rule were enforced no man would have an opportunity to become a statesman, and the American Congress would degenerate into a body of raw and uninfluential mediocrities. —[Courier-Journal.

Hickman and Tiptonville Levee Co.

Promises of Certain Early Completion.

Old Company Transfers to the Ga. Tenn. & Mo. Railroad Company.

Messrs Haley and Tilghman, representatives of the Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri Railroad, were in Hickman Tuesday and Wednesday in the interest of their proposed railroad, and specially looking to negotiations with the old Hickman and Tiptonville levee Company for a transfer of its charter, franchises, &c. A meeting of citizens, with some of the Directors of the old company present, was held Tuesday night, for the purpose of hearing the propositions of Messrs Haley and Tilghman and eliciting expressions from the citizens as to the acceptance of same. Mr. Tilghman, on the part of the Ga. Tenn. & Mo. made the proposition that if the Hickman & Tiptonville Levee company would transfer to them the charter, franchises, &c., that they would contract to commence the proposed work within twelve months from the date of the transfer, and complete levee, with a railroad ironed and equipped, within four years. He stated that his company had certain assurances that upon a fixed land subscription they would be supplied with all the necessary money to build the levee and railroad, and that they pledged themselves to active, immediate work to secure that result, and that failing to commence work within the first twelve months, or failing to complete it within four years, the transfer to be null and void. He stated, without contracting to do so, that every interest pointed to the completion of the levee within the first year after commencement. He stated further, that from a canvass of the overflowed territory both in Tennessee and Kentucky that their agents had received most flattering encouragements from land-owners as to securing the requisite land subscription. His proposed railroad was to be from Savannah, Ga., to Hickman, Ky., with a trans Mississippi connection, not yet arranged for. At present their efforts were directed towards building the road from Humboldt via Dyersburg, and through Lake county to Hickman.

On the part of the citizens, R. T. Tyler, A. D. Kingman, C. L. Randle, John W. Cowgill, and others, made favorable expressions recommending the acceptance of the Tilghman proposition, and urging the commissioners of the old Hickman and Tiptonville Levee company to transfer to the Ga., Tenn. & Mo. Railroad, company the charter, franchises, &c., on the conditions proposed. The commissioners present signified their willingness to do so, the citizens pledging their co-operation, endorsement and aid. The proposition being agreed to and accepted, the regular and legal transfer will be made as soon as the necessary legal steps can be taken.

So, therefore, our people have, at last, a real, bona-fide proposition before them, for securing this long-talked-of and greatest of all local enterprises that has ever been presented to this community. This levee, when built and kept up, will reclaim from overflow at least 200,000 acres of as fine lands as can be found in the United States, and people it with a teeming population of farmers, and the trade of two-thirds of this territory is naturally tributary to Hickman. Those in charge of the enterprise are sanguine that it will be built, and be built within the next twelve months.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can be always depended upon. Trial bottles 10c. at J. W. Cowgill's Drug Store.

—Central Academy, under the charge of Misses Allen and Bright, opened with a full school and bright prospects. They are excellent teachers, and should always receive good patronage.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price. If satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by J. W. Cowgill, Druggist.

—The Knights of Honor, the official organ of the order in Kentucky, published at Louisville, pays Dictator Cowgill the following compliment: "Grand Dictator Cowgill is doing more visiting than any Grand Dictator the Order ever had. And he does good wherever he goes."

Bargains.

IT IS

Undeniable

—AND—

Indisputable

THAT THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

In the City, the *Lowest Prices* and the *Best Values* for the money, are at

SMITH & ELLISON'S.

WE KEEP OUR STOCK Full and Complete at all times and invite your inspection.

We Let no House Undersell Us!

Bargains.

—Jim Stray, a colored boy, charged with robbing the colored Odd Fellows Lodge of Hickman, of $15, was arrested in Cairo, by Constable Winstead, and brought before Judge Naylor, Wednesday, for examination on the charge. He plead guilty, and held to answer at the February term of the Fulton Circuit Court.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

J. W. COWGILL, Druggist.

—Miss Alice Jones, one of the belles of Memphis fashionable society, after a summer's sojourn at Oconomowoc and other watering places, accompanied by her mother, is spending several weeks in Hickman with her cousins, Mrs. Emma French and Mrs. Lee Ellison.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

J.W. COWGILL, Druggist.

—The COURIER this week is worth its weight in gold to any good Democrat, because it contains that grand speech from that grand old man, Thurman, and the message of President Cleveland on the Fisheries question. Read them both, and then get as many others as you can to read them. They are grand Democratic documents.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

J. W. COWGILL, Druggist.

—The river has been rising steadily the past week, and is yet comparatively low, but the continuous rains and swelling rivers above, makes river talk interesting just now. A flood is by no means probable, but barely possible, and this possibility with the teeming crops at stake, add some interest to the situation.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

J. W. COWGILL, Druggist.

DIED.

In Hickman, Wednesday, Aug 29th, Annie, infant child of J. O. and S. H. Barnes. Aged 6 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The Chinese Must Go!

AND SO MUST OUR

CLOTHING

AS OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE.

Come Around and Buy one of our Elegant

Custom-Made Suits.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!

The Clothing season is nearly over, and our Stock still too large. Our present prices will make Suits vacate the premises in a hurry. Call and

SAVE MONEY.

H. M. MAXWELL,

Proprietor of the Only Exclusive CASH HOUSE in the City.

EAST HICKMAN

MAN'F'G COMPANY,

JNO. W. MORRIS & SON, Prop's,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Fine Buggy Spokes

AND CORN MEAL.

Agents for Morris Machine Works--Engines and Boilers.

WILL GRIND MEAL EVERY SATURDAY. aug10-1y

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association meet at their Hall every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. While the meetings are more especially for the young men, the citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited to attend these meetings every Sunday afternoon.

Subject for Sunday afternoon—The right spirit between labor and capital. Job xxxi, 13-15; Eph. vi, 5-9; Luke vii, 2-3.

Services to be conducted by R. B. Brevard.

JAS. E. FUQUA, Sec'y.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.

J. W. COWGILL, Druggist.

—The trustees of the Hickman College have received propositions by which the college bonds can be readily negotiated, and the building erected this year. An advertisement for bidders to build the college will probably be published next week.

—The damage to growing crops in West Kentucky and Tennessee, from the continuous rains, and the winds, is almost incalculable. In this county, one-third of the corn crop is blown to the ground, and in the upper portion of the county, we hear, that the tobacco crop is seriously damaged.

—If you want the Hickman and Tiptonville Levee and Railroad, lend the enterprise an encouraging word. The company is not now asking a dollar in money, from Hickman or any of its citizens, only a land subscription from owners whose lands are to be benefitted, and if they fail to commence the levee within one year, or to complete it in four years, the lands never pass from the present ownership. All the expenses of the effort falls on the new company.

—When you hear anybody say that the T. & T. will never be put through to the river, and that the trains will stop running in a short time, you may know that he is one of those kind that said Troy couldn't buy a load of ties. Trains have been running now for a month, and it is doing a paying business. There is no doubt in the minds of the railroad men but that work will begin in a short time. It is not what farmers say, it is C. P. Huntington's pocket change.—[Troy Press.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

HICKMAN, KY., Aug. 28, 1888.

Council met. Present, Mayor Murrell; Councilmen Witting, Buckner, Hertweck, Brown, Cole and Sohm.

The Clerk being absent, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED.

The following accounts were presented properly approved, which, on motion, were allowed and checks ordered issued for the amounts:

City pay roll, Aug. 18	$100 00
" " " " 25	64 00
Brown & Co., for lumber, per B. Blackman, balance	163 25
Jno. Witting, for sundries	9 80
G. M. Wilburn, board bill of Bill Matson and March Higgins, in lock-up	12 00
John Ringwood, for bal. on gravel	117 20
G. M. Wilburn, for salary 1 month	35 00
C. M. Meachum, " " " "	35 00
Street pay roll, ending Aug. 1st	18 70

FINES RELEASED.

On motion, M. M. May and Sent Shaw were each released from paying one half their fines recently assessed against them in the City Court.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest,

W. L. McCUTCHEN, C. C.

—Democrats as well as Republicans make mistakes when they throw all their energy and all their big speakers to grand political rallies in some central place in each congressional District. Such rallies are all very well, and read splendidly in the papers, but after all only the hot partisans and those well to do are able to attend these central rallies, and being confirmed in party faith no new converts are made. The same money that is expended in one of these Central Kentucky barbecues would put a copy of the Old Roman's Port Huron speech in the hands of every voter in the State, and that would add 5000 votes to Cleveland's majority in Kentucky.

—Some of the Canadian papers talk like they mean fight, and intimate that the United States will have her hands full when the dance opens. There are enough English hating Irishmen in the United States to clean out Canada in 48 hours, if Mr. Cleveland should turn them loose. But, then, this country don't want war. Uncle Sam would be victorious, but it would cost thousands of precious lives and millions of dollars. In this enlightened age such questions ought to be settled without war, and we think surely it will be. However, the two countries are playing like little boys wrestling and may wind up in a real fight.

—The Mississippi River Commission have made no publication as to when work will be begun at any point on the river under the recent appropriation bill. Memorials are before the Commission setting forth reasons why work should be commenced and completed on the Hickman harbor this season, and Hon. W. J. Stone will make an oral argument before the Commission showing the urgency of work at this point.

IN the first speech delivered by Mr. Blaine after his return to America, he spoke to this effect:

"And I say here, as I hope to say with much more elaboration and force hereafter—I say here that the wages of American labor cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself."

In view of the strikes and lockouts of recent years, it will surprise American workingmen to be told that their wages cannot be reduced without their consent.

THE RIOT IN LAKE COUNTY.

[Tiptonville Headlight.]

The whole story was so unreasonable and unnatural to the peace and good order that usually reigns in that neighborhood, that it was regarded as a canard gotten up by some mischievous party or parties, as an election hoax. But, lo! on investigation the story was found to be too true, and only exaggerated as to the number of persons flogged. The colored church building was indeed a mass of smoking ruins. One man had been whipped and many given notice to go, and not stand, either, upon their order of going.

AFTER A NEW ROAD

UNION CITY, TENN., Aug. 25.—A meeting of the business men of this city was held to-day for the purpose of organizing the Union City, Louisville & Memphis Railroad. The projected road will intersect the Mobile & Ohio at Rives, and the Chesapeake & Ohio at Harris' Station. The application for a charter will be made at once. The applicants for the charter are among our most representative business men. W. H. Gardner was elected chairman, and W. H. Griffin secretary of the meeting.

OUR COLORED FOLKS

A reception was given at the residence of Mrs. Jane Allen on the 23rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who have recently returned from Evansville, Ind., where they were married on the 21st inst. Mr. Anderson is one of the best tonsorial artists in this end of the State, and his many friends, on both sides, extend best wishes for his future success and happiness.

The bride appeared in white surah and moire, flowers and diamonds. The groom was attired in full suit of black.

The following ladies and gentlemen extended congratulations:

Misses Mattie Wilkins, Lucy Walker, Laura Thompson, Metta Gardner, Anna Harris, Anna Thompson, Vera Carr, Betty Shelby, Belle Bowden, Adelaide Upshaw, John Ellen Brown, and Jennie Gardner; Messrs. Finis Thompson, Ralph Smith, James Upshaw, James Shelby, George Yates, Willie Gardner, and W. H. Robinson.

About the time the guests were being seated to a sumptuously prepared table, Othello appeared on the scene just in time to jot down these lines and refresh himself.

Protracted meeting at the Baptist church conducted by Rev. Evans, of Covington, Tenn.

A sociable was given at the residence of Mr. Chas. Nichols, on the 29th inst., to the Misses Walker, who are visiting them.

The colored school will open on Monday, Sept. 3rd, Prof. W. H. Ballard, principal.

OTHELLO.

"BENEFITS" OF HIGH PROTECTION

Educate the People on Tariff Topics.

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection.

An excellent idea. The New York Herald seconds the motion.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for $23 the amount of protection he pays for is $9. The clothes without protection would cost $14.

If he buys a $1 hat he gets 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection.

If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buy a yard of Brussels carpet for $1 they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection—or say for a whole room $12 worth of carpet and $18 worth of protection. With free wool $18 would be saved.

If the young woman pays $9 for a shawl she gets $6 worth of shawl only; the other $3 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him.

If she buys a dress for $18 she gets $12 worth of dress and $6 worth of protection.

If, however, she wants a pair of shoes, which formerly cost $4.50 to $5.50, she has only to pay $2.50 or $3.50, according to quality, because some of the "protection" has been taken off hides, from which the leather in the shoes is made.

If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection.

If she buys a clock for $3 she receives $2 worth of clock and $1 worth of protection.

If she wants a sewing-machine and pays say $20 for it, she gets $11 worth of sewing-machine and $9 worth of protection.

If she pays $16 for a watch, $12 represents the timepiece; the other $4 goes to "protect" somebody.

If she buys a lamp for $1 there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some "protected" individual.

If she has to buy a range or stove for $25 she gets $17 in goods and $8 worth of protection.

If she buys a dozen steel knives and forks for $3.50 she gets about $2 in knives and $1.50 in protection.

If she buys a dozen glass tumblers for $1 she receives in glass 55 cents and 45 in tariff.

If a young farmer buys $100 worth of implements to start out in farming he gets $55 in machines and $45 in tariff wind pudding. With the Mills bill passed he could get a horse and harness as well as his implements, for his $100.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

On Monday last, a leather Pocket-book, containing some valuable papers, and about $5 in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded.

R. T. TYLER.

[aug31]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. Goldstein has associated with himself, as a partner, Mr S. Goldfarb, for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business at Hickman, Ky, and that the style of the firm will be Goldstein & Goldfarb, proprietors of the New York Store. Mr. Goldstein returns thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and promises by the new association an increased stock, better facilities, and better bargains.

J. GOLDSTEIN.

Hickman, Ky., August 1, 1888.

Lumber for Sale!

AT MY MILL YARD, near Hickman, Ky, consisting of Boxing, Weatherboarding, Fencing, Sheeting and Laths for Roofing, Pickets, Stubbling, Rafters, Flooring, &c. Ash lumber various dimensions. Quite a variety, suitable for out buildings, at from $4.00 to $10.00 per thousand,

aug17-tf J. W. POWELL.

Taxes! Taxes!!

Taxes for 1888 is now past due, and all parties not coming forward at once will have to pay an additional cost of 5 per cent.

H. C. JUDGE,

aug17-3w City Tax Collector.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for Boys and Girls on Monday, Aug. 27th, at the Wilson school house, (near the Court House) Patronage earnestly solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Terms $2 00 and $4 00 per month.

LIDA B. LANDRUM.

aug10-tf

When You Want

GROCERIES

SUPPOSE YOU TRY YOUR AT THE OLD RELIABLE FAMILY GROCERY,

F. E. CASE'S.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS. ALSO, A FULL Line of Fishing Tackle.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

HICKMAN

High School.

THE FIRST TERM BEGINS AUGUST 20th, 1888, AND CONTINUES EIGHTeen Weeks.

Instruction will be given in the Common School Branches, Latin, Greek, German, Elocution, [illegible] Mathematics, Book Keeping and the Sciences.

Special attention given to preparing young men for business, and students for College.

Tuition payable monthly in advance.

TUITION:	Primary Pupils, per Month	$2 00
	Intermediate Pupils, per Month	3 00
	Advanced Pupils, per Month	4 00

apl.5 ly **W. B. HUGHES, A. B.**

F. P. WALL,

CAYCE, ... KENTUCKY,

HAS THE LARGEST LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, LADIES DRESS GOODS, TRIMMED HATS, &c.,

That he has ever carried, and at PRICES as LOW as the LOWEST. In

Clothing and Gents Underwear

He does not fear to compare prices with any one; and, in fact, his Stock is complete in every Department.

Call and examine his goods before buying elsewhere.

MRS. JENNIE GARDNER,

DEALER IN

BOOKS BOOKS

Stationery

School Supplies, Fancy Goods, &c.,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Books or Magazines not in Stock Ordered Promptly.

Newspapers, : : Magazines, Periodicals, &c.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

STEPHENS & TYLER,

— DEALERS IN —

Furniture and Undertaker's Goods,

HICKMAN. KENTUCKY.

WE ARE OFFERING all grades of Plain, Medium and Fine Furniture at greatly reduced prices. We carry a full line, at all times, of

CHAIRS, ROCKERS, TABLES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, CHAMBER SETS, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, &c.,

And we guarantee our prices to be the lowest. Give us a trial and be convinced.

We are headquarters on *UNDERTAKER'S GOODS*, and discount all competition in this line. We carry a large line of Wooden and Metallic Burial Cases.

Repairing and Job Work a specialty.

RELIABLE.

R. B. BREVARD,

Has a splendid stock of the very best makes of all kinds of Hardware which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies. All goods guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

ROOFING A SPECIALTY

New Livery Stable,

(Corner of Jackson and Kentucky Streets,)

HICKMAN, - - KENTUCKY,

JUST OPENED, with new STOCK, out and out. Fine, stylish RIGS for hire TERMS reasonable. Patronage solicited.

KINGMAN & BOMAR.

oct30-ly

THE OLD RELIABLE!

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

HICKMAN, KY.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

SMALL THINGS.

One Little Book May Christianize an Entire Nation.

One Lone Man May Evangelize a Whole Continent—Think of Nothing as Insignificant, for Wonders May Result—Talmage's Sermon.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached last Sunday on the camp-grounds at Grimsey, Can. The subject of his sermon was "Great Results May Depend on Small Events." Dr. Talmage took for his text: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall." II. Cor., II., 33. He said:

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the Eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of the richest fabric called damasks. A horseman by the name of Paul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and, I think, so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest and the popular cry is, "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him, now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not done yet and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street, incognito, he passes through a crowd of clinched fists and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetop. At last the infuriate populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that Gospelizer, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and Heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The rope-maker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of ten thousand martyrdoms. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it? So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen, and floating on the Nile with the infant law-giver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the port-holes ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to have been armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law-giving. Oh how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage, at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants made a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants, ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn Island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes, and the highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there, and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides, until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results!

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all the ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend upon your workmanship. If you fashion a basket let it be water-proof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be hemmed in your prayers for it may have a mission as far reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn Beach.

The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happens so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive Apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its moorings the ship of the Church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded services. Who spun the rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus, or in all the earth, compared with the importance of their work. What if they had, in the agitation, tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of a mob at the door had led them to say: "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves. No, no! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian Church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know. How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him, and took command of the Alexandrian corn-ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death, and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat. I hear the men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter and saying: "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about sixty-nine thousand ministers of religion in this country. About fifty thousand, I warrant, came from early homes which had to struggle for the necessaries of life. The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had a terrific struggle to get their every-day bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every luxury from the parental table for eight years. The other children were more scantily apparelled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her sight not as good as it once was.

And there also were some delicacies from a sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student. The father swung the heavy cradle through the wheat, the sweat rolling from his chin bedewing every step of the way, and then sitting down under the cherry tree at noon thinking to himself: "I am fearfully tired, but it will pay if I can once see that boy through college, and if I can know that he will be preaching the Gospel after I am dead." The younger children want to know why they can't have this and that as other children do, and the mother says: "Be patient, my children, until your brother graduates, and then you shall have more luxuries; but we must see that boy through."

The years go by, and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious Gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by the scores and hundreds accept the Gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he could do any thing to make them more comfortable, saying if they wanted any thing in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy. It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responds: "Yes, father, we held the rope; I feel my work is done. Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do he has begun so well."

Something occurs to me quite personal. I was the youngest of a large family of children. My parents were neither rich nor poor; four of the sons wanted collegiate education, and four obtained it, but not without great home struggle. We never heard the old people say once that they were denying themselves to effect this, but I remember now that my parents always looked tired. I don't think that they ever got rested until they lay down in the Somerville Cemetery. Mother would sit down in the evening and say: "Well, I don't know what makes me feel so tired." Father would fall immediately to sleep, seated by the evening stand, overcome by the day's fatigues. One of the four brothers, after preaching the gospel for about fifty years, entered upon his heavenly rest. Another of the four is on the other side of the earth, a missionary of the cross. Two of us are in this land in the holy ministry, and I think all of us are willing to acknowledge our obligation to the old folks at home. About twenty-two years ago the one, and about twenty-four years ago the other, put down the burden of this life, but they still hold the rope.

O, men and women here assembled, you brag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world can not see? Does there not reach to you from the Canadian hills, or Western prairies, or from Southern plantations, English or Scottish or Irish homes a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone astray, and which, after you had made a crooked track, recalled you? The rope may be as long as thirty years or five hundred miles long or three thousand miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold the rope. You want a very swift horse, and you need to rowel him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer, if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days can't sail away from that! A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest, and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it? The most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightingly held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul in the basket, and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of Heaven—the hunting up and picking out of those who did good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the Church has been going on nineteen centuries, and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damascus balcony. Charles G. Finny said to a dying Christian: "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascene peril.

We go into long sermons to prove that we will be able to recognize people in Heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all—God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the Heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences! If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first twenty-four hours in Heaven—if it were calculated by earthly time-pieces—have passed, we shall meet and talk with more Heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by the front door of the Heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the Heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not preach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope.

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of Heavenly thrones. Surely, they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely, they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in an humble home, that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured, without complaining, all their querulousness, and administered to all their wants for twenty years.

Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was for thirty years a Christian invalid, and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in a while I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward of all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival."

But who art thou, the mighty one of Heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" and he answered: "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen; yea and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came; and, lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot-box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that would affect the compass. The ship's officer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship two hundred miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried: "Land ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

A Short Lecture for Boys of a Smaller as Well as Larger Growth.

So much has been said in these days for and against the use of tobacco, that any advice may seem stale and unprofitable, but I can not but feel that a few words on the subject may be of use.

In the first place, the nicotian, a poisonous principle in tobacco, deadens the sensibility of the taste. In children the taste is most perfect, being a source of unalloyed pleasure, and any thing that would impair that sense must deprive one of much enjoyment.

In the next place, the smoke of tobacco inhaled in the mouth diminishes the amount of saliva, and as this juice is the first that, mixed with the food, assists in digestion, dyspepsia and stomach trouble are liable to result.

Again, physiologists have discovered that the inhaled smoke is absorbed into the blood, and causes certain changes in the blood corpuscles, those small disks that circulate in the watery fluid portion of the blood, and which are essential to the vitality or life-giving principle of the blood. While this change is present of course the processes of development and growth are checked, and the body ceases to grow in a healthy direction. In this respect smoking is more injurious to the young and growing than to the old.

In the human system that wonderful network that, like a telegraph system, carries messages from the brain to the remotest extremity—the nervous centers and the nerves—slight derangements cause untold suffering, and tobacco is a prime factor in effecting such derangements.

To one who first attempts to smoke the general demoralization is most profoundly marked; a tremor seizes the limbs, the mind is confused, the stomach rebels and general misery takes the place of contentment and comfort. Now these effects are all physical—the impairment of taste, the derangement of digestion and the effects upon the nervous system.

There are other disagreeable features about smoking that renders it an unpleasant habit. The smell on the breath is disagreeable to many persons, and the habit, when formed, is enslaving. A person who is accustomed to using tobacco is unhappy when deprived of it, and can not enjoy many things on account of the uncontrollable desire to gratify his perverted taste. In this respect the habit is nearly as bad as that of using strong drink. Then, last of all, it is a useless expense. Think of the money that could be saved and applied to the purchase of books or pictures, or even a bicycle or microscope, or some valuable instrument or means of amusement that would improve mind as well as body.

Why, five cents a day would be over eighteen dollars a year, which would buy eighteen one dollar books, quite a library in itself. So, every thing considered, a boy who avoids the use of tobacco will save in many ways—in health, in morals, in standing among well thinking people and in pocket. So, boys, make a resolution at once never to begin the use of tobacco.—*H. C. Van Gieson, in Harper's Young People.*

Curiosities of Alloys.

When two or more metals are melted together they form an alloy, the melting point of which is usually much lower than that of any of the metals which compose it. An alloy, for example, of lead, tin, cadmium and bismuth, melts at about 150 degrees F.; while the lowest melting point of any of the metals separately, is that of tin, 440 degrees. It has always been supposed that this alloy could only be formed at a comparatively high temperature; but Mr. William Hallock has recently shown that when the several metals are mixed together in filings, and exposed for twenty four hours to the heat of an ordinary water-bath (212 degrees), the alloy is produced, and the mass becomes fluid, and that the previous fashion of either constituent is unnecessary. This fact is of considerable scientific importance, and it is rather remarkable that it has never been observed before.—*Chicago News.*

Two MILLION and a half is the number of persons who are said to be slaves to Sabbath toil in America, and they generally receive no more than six days' wages for seven days' work.

RETALIATION.

President Cleveland Asks Congress for Power

To Suspend by Proclamation Commercial Intercourse With Canada, as a Measure of Retaliation for Past Outrages.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President sent the following message to Congress yesterday afternoon:

To Congress: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances; they have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive.

This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly intercourse without sacrificing in the least our National pride or dignity. The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances, and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences.

Without basing our complaints upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of Congress, and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary to render effective the policy I have indicated.

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for the exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports though great in every respect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger part of this traffic consists of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and the American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels.

Statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, have remained in force ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Congress has already passed a law which received executive assent on March 3, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America should be deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other protections therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny the vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United States.

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of '71, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated July 1, 1885.

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half a duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

Let us survey the ground calmly and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, August 23.

NEW MEXICAN RUINS.

Another Extensive City of Ancient Times Found Near El Paso.

The propriety of a bill introduced by Chairman Holman, of the Committee on Public Lands, into the United States House of Representatives, to set apart a large tract of land near Cochite, on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, as a natural reservation, on account of its many archæological reunions, was illustrated and confirmed by Hon. Amado Chavez, one of the leading citizens of the Territory, who lives not far from that section of the country, and who comes occasionally to El Paso on business. According to a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, he discovered a short time ago, one mile north of the little town of San Mateo, the ruins of an extensive city, the existence of which had never been suspected before. The action of the windshade covered the larger portion of the ruins with sand and other debris, and converted the whole into an extensive mound, and it was only a severe rain-storm and cloud-burst sweeping away one angle of this mound and disclosing some heavy stone walls that made the discovery possible. Mr. Chavez has since uncovered one or two of the ruins, and obtained a number of interesting relics. A skeleton was found having three strands of beads around its neck—one of turquoise, one of jet and the other of bone. There were also large ear-rings of jet and turquoise with the skeleton, and remains of the hair, which was not black, but light brown, besides ornamental pottery and arrow-heads, with a quantity of maize, partly carbonized.

This skeleton, with the articles enumerated, was found in a small chamber of masonry built up with a very adhesive cement. The excavations thus far made have discovered a large building with massive stone walls and a tower at each corner. It looks more like the remains of a citadel than an ordinary dwelling. The masonry is of the best kind, and the interior chambers are plastered and painted white. In the center of this structure was found a water reservoir from which stone aqueducts led in many directions. A dim tradition among the native Pueblo Indians located here a prehistoric city named Guato, which was still in existence at the time of Cortez's coming to America.

VERY STIMULATING.

The Funny Antics of a Monopoly Organ Over a Peculiar Document.

Have you ever heard of that man who, while going through the woods on a very dark night, whistled loud so as to keep up his courage? He is a very common specimen of the genus homo. By dint of persistent noise-making he really forces himself into the belief that there is no danger and that he is the most indifferent as well as the most courageous being on earth.

There are some newspapers which are in this respect a good deal like this kind of men. They first draw upon their imagination for inspiration, and when they have reached the condition of the frog who attempted to blow himself out to the size of an ox, they immediately endeavor to fill every one else. The New York *Tribune* is one of this class of papers. It is not a difficult matter to furnish the proof.

Not long ago two distinguished Brooklyn divines renounced their life-long allegiance to the Republican party. The free-whisky plank was the chief impelling reason for this step. This was so in the case of Rev. Dr. Storrs, one of those seceding, and in the case of Rev. Dr. Duyler, the other. It was free whisky and dear clothing. Dr. Cuyler gave good and excellent reasons for declaring his intention to support President Cleveland and tariff-reform principles. Dr. Storrs said that he would "take to the woods." The conversion of Dr. Cuyler was thorough. That of Dr. Storrs was only partial, because he has evidently given way to powerful political influences and has come out of the woods for a season.

This return of the prodigal, or at least partial return, was made the occasion for a letter from Dr. Storrs, which is published in the papers of New York. The New York *Tribune* gleefully claps its hands and declares in all the joyousness of innocent idiocy that the letter will be "a powerful aid and stimulus to the campaign." But we fail to find, after the closest scrutiny, any thing whatever that is either an aid or a stimulus. The search has been so complete, and the result so futile, that we are inclined to believe that the *Tribune* is whistling to keep up its own courage while walking through "the vale funereal, the deep cypress gloom," as the poet Young writes in his "Night Thoughts."

Let us quote some sentences from Dr. Storrs' letter:

1. But the platform certainly appears to me defective and erroneous, quite out of line with the best previous historical utterances in the name of the party.

2. To represent the best sentiment of the Republican party the platform, it seems to me, should on this question have faced exactly the other way, while to it should have been added, not a general commonplace sentence, approving temperance and morality—to which every body outside of a jail or an asylum must say amen—but a hearty and unequivocal indorsement of the efforts made in many States, and made chiefly by Republicans, to limit the sale of intoxicants by imposing high license fees on those engaged in the business.

3. The late Republican convention appears to me to have been on this subject distinctly untrue to the best and noblest traditions of the party, and to have quite disregarded that force called conscience, which was wont to be its most effective and persistent ally.

4. I regard the tariff as at many points defective and injurious, needing prompt and careful revision and a wise readjustment. Such readjustment must be always in order where a tariff has long continued unchanged.

5. I have always hitherto understood this to be the conviction of the Republican party. It has certainly been expressed a great many times in the platforms and the action of that party, and unless this is now and hereafter to be its policy, I can not see how it can fairly claim to be friendly not only to specific domestic manufacturers, but to general industrial developments in the country.

6. I think that its recent convention at Chicago made grave and dangerous mistakes.

These are extracts from this letter of Dr. Storrs. They are all perfect sentences taken from the context. What is there in them to justify the New York *Tribune's* hilarious remark that the letter will be "a powerful aid and stimulus to the campaign?" This is rich.

Either the New York *Tribune* is in a state of non compos, or else the campaign must be in a decidedly weak condition. Such a letter as this will act as a painful aid and stimulus. Really it is funny; very funny.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BEN-LEVI PLAYED OUT.

What Indiana's Working-Men Think of the Republican Candidates.

The trade and labor societies of Indiana have driven a strong nail in the political coffin of the son of his grandfather in that commonwealth. At a general assembly in Indianapolis they formally resolved that they "can not support the candidates" of the monopoly trust party, "because both of them are wanting in sympathy for the laboring classes." The document in which this resolution is formulated then proceeds to set forth sundry evidences of the fact alleged. Harrison's votes in the Senate, on fourteen different occasions, against measures to prohibit importation and traffic in Mongolian serfs; his advocacy of the admission of Asiatic pagans to our citizenry; his attitude and participation, for five dollars a day, as a volunteer captain of militia in the labor trouble at Indianapolis in 1877, are cited as among the proofs of his "utter disregard of the interests and welfare of American working-men." The facts that Morton is "a Wall-street money-shark," a coparcenor of "many greedy corporations," a beneficiary of fraudulent schemes, like the French guano syndicate in Peru, and a parvenu aristocrat, who seeks to obliterate the marks of his humble origin and early occupation of a maker and vendor of shoes, are cited as proofs that place him on the same offensive platform.

It is to be said of these facts that they are the strongest evidences that the indictment brought in by the Indiana trades associations against Harrison and Morton is a true bill. It is perfectly certain that both are men of narrow ideas, and an ample lack of the broad views and right moral basis of character which bring men of merit into a sympathetic fellowship with men whose opportunities have not been equal to their own. Their style and quality are those of thrifty but not overscrupulous shopkeepers, quick to drive a hard bargain, to see the ears of a speculation with gain in it, to exact the last farthing, and to realize an interest in humanity only as a possible means of their personal aggrandizement. These marks are very perceptible in the public careers, so far as they have had any public career, or both. They are both, politically speaking, men of narrow gauge, little understanding, and little account.

The Indiana labor associations invite "organized labor in other States to co-operate" with them in opposition to these candidates of the monopoly trusts, taxed necessaries, free rum, and the new slave trade, and there is not any reason to doubt that both the organized and the unorganized labor will do it with a will.—*Chicago Globe.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Few of the Things to Which the Free-Whisky Organs Don't Respond.

Why Republicans in 1872 favored putting salt and lumber on the free list.

Why they have changed their minds.

Why in 1884 the Republicans favored reducing tariff taxes.

Why they have changed their minds.

Why the Republicans placed hides on the free list in 1872.

Why the tanning industry was not ruined thereby.

Why no pauper-made leather or shoes of Europe came over.

Why the leather industry prospered more than ever before.

Why more workmen were employed.

Why they got better wages.

Why, in short, the Republican tariff theory didn't work.

Why the price of wool has steadily declined under a protective tariff.

Why the reduction of duty on wool in 1883 was followed by an advance in price instead of a decline.

Why the lowest point in the price of wool was reached under the highest tariff.

Why sheep in Ohio have decreased in number right along for seven years under a protective tariff.

Why the sheep of Ohio decreased over 200,000 in numbers during one year—1881-2—when the highest wool tariff existed.

Why the price of wheat has declined right along under a protective tariff.

Why the price of corn has declined under a protective tariff.

Why wages have declined under a protective tariff.

Why strikes and large bitter conflicts between employes and employers have been common under a protective tariff.

Why the working-men of this country have lost more by ten-fold in strikes and lockouts caused by attempts to reduce their wages under a protective tariff than they could have got out of the tariff tax if they had received every cent of it.

Why the cost of living has increased under a protective tariff.

Why anarchy and socialism have developed under a protective tariff.

Why trusts have grown up under a protective tariff.

These are only a few of the many points that the people would like to have the advocates of high-tariff blessedness explain. It may not be as easy as to howl about rebels and rave over the bloody-shirt and cry out that Great Britain is upon us, but it would be vastly more sensible.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

Negroes Everywhere Falling Into Line for Cleveland and Thurman.

From all parts of the country comes the cheering news that colored men are falling into the Cleveland and Thurman procession and are strongly and sincerely advocating tariff reform.

In every State in the Union intelligent colored voters have renounced the ticket and policy of the monopolists, and even in Pennsylvania the feeling of independence is growing among that portion of our citizens. Over in Cumberland County there is a large colored vote, nearly all of which went to the Republican ticket four years ago, but it is safe to estimate that half of it this year will be given to the candidates of the party that believes the present tariff system is burdensome to the working classes and a source of benefit only to monopolists.

During previous campaigns the Republican leaders said if the Democratic party got in power the negroes would again become slaves, but this standard Republican lie has been promptly and effectively nailed. President Cleveland's Administration has settled that sort of electioneering.

The fact of the matter is the colored man has studied the tariff question, and his consideration of it has brought him to the wise conclusion that the policy of the Democratic party was formulated for the benefit of the man "who earns his bread in the sweat of his face."—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

——Outside of Maine and Vermont there are few Northern States which the Republican managers feel sure of carrying.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——Republicans weeping with lack-luster eyes—"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: It can't be Ben."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

——The Republican managers are doing a vast amount of underground work in Indiana. They have already persuaded four or five men that the Mills bill is bought by British gold.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——What does it mean when two-thirds of the Republicans of a great State like Minnesota favor the Democratic platform, or, at least, are bitterly opposed to the two main planks in the Republican platform? Doesn't it mean Democratic victory? Well, that's the way it looks to us.—*St. Paul News.*

——The free-trade scare has no existence outside of Republican newspaper offices. Evidently it has not extended to the manufacturers, for we have evidence right here in Connecticut that industries of nearly all kinds are in no way depressed, and in some branches business is actually above the usual average of this dull time of the year.—*Hartford Times.*

——High protection means high prices; high prices mean reduced consumption, and reduced consumption must inevitably be followed by a reduced demand for labor and lower wages. Per contra, free raw materials mean cheaper production, increased consumption, a greater demand for labor and higher wages. This is not theory. It is a fact, proven by experience.—*New Haven News.*

——The silliest of all the bosh that is prattled in this campaign is the assertion that Democrats or the Democratic party looks with favor upon English and English goods. From General Jackson down the Democrats have been for America first, and every Democrat wants to see the United States the greatest commercial nation on the globe. This result can never be attained by enslaving commerce and oppressing the poor.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

——Mr. Blaine comes over to tell "the poor working-man" how high protection has relieved him from the competition of foreign labor. The ship that brought him over is owned by an American company and was paid for by American dollars. Will Mr. Blaine kindly tell the boys why the $1,000,000 paid for labor in constructing that grand ship were not put into the pockets of our working-men, instead of into the pockets of those dreadful "pauper laborers" abroad?—*Boston Globe.*

THE CLOTHES FETICH.

Why It Is About Time That a Halt Should Be Called Emphatically.

By the way, talking of hands, I shall be much obliged if any of my readers will find for me in the fiction, say, of the last ten years a hand pure and simple. I never can come across one. All the hands I meet are either "gloved" or "ungloved." The "hand" of fiction is gloved or "ungloved" in various ways—"daintily," "shabbily," "perfectly," "miraculously"—but always either "gloved" or "ungloved," never a hand simply. Soon, I suppose, this haberdashery mode of treatment will extend to the other members of the human form divine. We may soon expect to find boys bathing with unshod feet and playing foot-ball with "shod." The dying heroine in the last chapter will turn her lovely unbonneted head on the "snowy pillow;" and as the hero walks down Pall Mall, his "intellectual head magnificently hatted," he will be the admiration of savants looking out of the Athenæum club windows.

No, the fact is that we are getting rather too clothesy, nowadays. Our fiction, street hoardings, railway stations and newspaper advertisement columns are all clothes now, and mostly underclothes. Take the matter of stays, for example. The use of these engines of deformity was formerly wont to be concealed, now it is avowed and paraded. It was in days gone by every woman's object to persuade people that she was naturally deformed; now her evident desire is to show that she has deformed herself wilfully and of set purpose. Practically speaking, she now wears her stays outside her other clothes, and in every pictorial representation of her which appears in the illustrated novel and paper, the outline of the corset is distinctly insisted upon. The dress is so arranged as to show the modest observer exactly where the stays begin and where they end, there is no longer any concealment about the matter. Now, I think this is a mistake.—*London Truth.*

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In some people the high drawl in form of speech bespeaks water on the brain.—*Exchange.*

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The people who bet on elections do wrong, but the man who never bets is no better.—*Newburyport Herald.*

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It is a wise man who knows his own name when he sees it in the newspaper list of hotel arrivals.

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IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

It is one of the peculiarities of things in general that the freshest men generally tell the stalest stories.—*Boston Commercial.*

GEIPERT Medecinum, Cincinnati, cures Lung, Nerve, Throat Diseases. Send for book.

It is "touch and go" with people who incautiously handle electric light wires.—*[illegible] Bulletin.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$ [illegible]	@	$ [illegible]	
Choice butchers	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
HOGS—Common	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Good packers	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
SHEEP—Good to choice	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
LAMBS—Good to choice	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
FLOUR—Family	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	[illegible]	
Red red		@	[illegible]	
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	[illegible]	
Oats—No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Rye—No. 2		@	[illegible]	
HAY—Timothy No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Good Leaf	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Lard—Prime steam	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Prime to Choice Creamery	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
APPLES—Prime, per bbl.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
POTATOES—Per bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
NEW YORK.				
FLOUR—State and Western	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 hard red.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
No. 2 red		@	[illegible]	
Corn—No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
PORK—New Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
LARD—Western Steam		@	[illegible]	
CHICAGO.				
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	[illegible]	
No. 2 Chicago Spring	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Corn—No. 2		@	[illegible]	
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
LARD—Steam	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
BALTIMORE.				
FLOUR—Family	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
LARD—Refined		@	[illegible]	
CATTLE—First quality	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
HOGS	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
INDIANAPOLIS.				
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	[illegible]	
Corn—Mixed		@	[illegible]	
Oats—Mixed		@	[illegible]	
LOUISVILLE.				
FLOUR—A No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	[illegible]	
Corn—Mixed		@	[illegible]	
Oats—Mixed		@	[illegible]	
PORK—Mess		@	[illegible]	
LARD—Steam		@	[illegible]	

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